

Two Signers Warned Prague's Manifesto Ruled to Be Illegal

Prague, Jan. 31 (Reuters).—Foreign Minister Jiri Hajek and Prof. Jan Patocka, two of the spokesmen for manifesto signatories, were summoned to the office of the prosecutor-general today for an interview.

Hajek said they were given an official warning and told that "this statement [Charter 77] and the activities stemming from it, and their dissemination at home and abroad, are activities which are contrary to valid Czechoslovak laws."

Lebanon Gets Israel Terms Arab Force

Beirut, Jan. 31 (UPI).—Lebanese officials are studying the terms of a cease-fire offer from Israel, which would require the withdrawal of Arab forces from the area, sources said.

The offer, which was made by Israel's Foreign Minister, Golda Meir, is being studied by Lebanese officials. It is being studied by Lebanese officials. It is being studied by Lebanese officials.



U.S. Vice-President Walter Mondale and Japanese Premier Takeo Fukuda at the Premier's home in Tokyo yesterday.

Pledges Full Consultation Mondale, in Japan, Promises No Foreign Policy Surprises

By David S. Broder

TOKYO, Jan. 31 (WP).—Vice-President Mondale promised the Japanese today that there would be no foreign policy "surprises" from the Carter administration.

Mondale, who is on a four-day tour of Japan, said he would be in full consultation with President Carter on all matters of mutual interest between the two countries in the next four years.

Mediterranean Nations Agree On a Cleanup

SPLIT, Yugoslavia, Jan. 31 (UPI).—Representatives of nations rimming the Mediterranean Sea today accepted a UN-proposed plan to concentrate on six areas of development to clean up the world's seventh largest sea.

In all, 15 of the 18 nations that border the sea were to open the weeklong conference in Split, a spokesman for the UN Environment Program (UNEP) said. Albania, Lebanon and Syria were not attending.

Fascism, Officially Barred, Revives in Portugal

By Marvin Howe

LISBON, Jan. 31 (UPI).—The new Constitution bars organizations, so the fascists are moving cautiously, but it is clear that they are organizing their forces in the youth and in the most powerful arm of the police. Today, less than a year after the overthrow of the dictatorship, its officers are being rehabilitated.

Whitewashing of the police has joined the count to wondering whether the revolution of April 25, that overthrew the dictatorship, has been in vain.

But Rejects Polemics Vance Says U.S. to Speak Out On 'Injustice' in Soviet Union

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (UPI).—Cyrus Vance, in his first press conference as secretary of state, said today that the United States would continue to "speak frankly about injustice" in the Soviet Union and other nations and expressed confidence that it would not hurt U.S. foreign policy goals.

"We do not intend," he said, "to be strident or polemical, but we do believe that an abiding respect for human rights is a human value of fundamental importance and that it must be nourished."



Secretary of State Cyrus Vance.

He was commenting on last week's State Department criticism of the Soviet Union for trying to "intimidate" Andrei Sakharov, the prominent Russian dissident. That statement in turn brought a sharp rebuke to the new Carter administration from Moscow as unwarranted interference in their domestic affairs.

Yesterday, President Carter said that while the State Department's statement—which was volunteered at a press briefing Thursday—reflected his own attitude, he felt it probably would have been better coming from himself or Mr. Vance rather than a department spokesman.

Minister Ian Smith said that "under no circumstances" could it count on U.S. assistance in seeking a negotiated solution with moderate Rhodesians outside the Geneva conference forum. He said the British proposal for majority rule "in our view remains a valid one."

Mr. Smith has refused to negotiate further with what he terms "outside, Marxist-oriented black leaders" in the Geneva context and has proposed negotiating with native Rhodesian black leaders.

Study by U.S. Joint Chiefs Soviet Arms Superiority Disputed

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (WP).—The heads of the U.S. military services yesterday disputed reports that the Soviet Union had achieved military superiority over the United States.

"The Joint Chiefs of Staff do not agree that the Soviet Union has achieved military superiority over the United States," Air Force Gen. George Brown, chairman of the Joint Chiefs, said in a report made public by Sen. William Proxmire, D-Wis.

In discussing 25 issues of U.S. strategic policy, the chiefs did provide ammunition for those warning that the Soviet civil defense program should be viewed with grave concern.

Despite the efforts at protecting itself from nuclear attack, Gen. Brown, on behalf of the chiefs, disputed Gen. Keegan by declaring in the report that U.S. weapons "through the 1980s" would be able to inflict the amount of retaliation on Russia that national policymakers want.

recognizes Israel's right to exist and accepts UN resolutions.

• Said the United States would do all it could to help resolve Greek-Turkish differences over Cyprus. He said a U.S. envoy would be named this week to undertake a trip to Greece and Turkey to discuss bilateral relations and Cyprus.

• Restated U.S. support for normal relations with China and said the administration was engaged in an intensive review to decide what moves should be made next.

However, the U.S. statement brought a telephoned protest from Soviet Ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin to Mr. Vance, who had not previously been shown his department's statement. The official Soviet news agency, Tass, also published a commentary expressing surprise at the U.S. words and saying it was part of "an anti-Soviet campaign" being planned in U.S. "territory" whose object is "to denigrate the Soviet way of life."

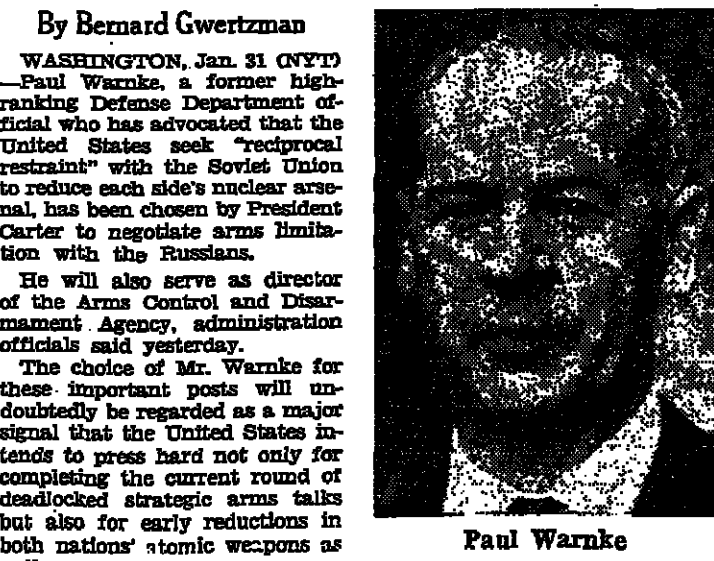
Mr. Carter told a small group of reporters yesterday it was important for the Soviet government to understand "our deep commitment to human rights and our intention to be at peace with the Soviet Union, on the other hand."

Warnke to Be Chief U.S. SALT Negotiator

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (UPI).—Paul Warnke, a former high-ranking Defense Department official who has advocated that the United States seek "reciprocal restraint" with the Soviet Union to reduce each side's nuclear arsenal, has been chosen by President Carter to negotiate arms limitation with the Russians.

He will also serve as director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, administration officials said yesterday.



Paul Warnke

pressed for an end to the U.S. involvement.

His name has been mentioned repeatedly as a candidate for a high position in the Carter administration, and he was among those considered for secretary of defense. He was also reportedly on that list of possible choices to head the Central Intelligence Agency.

Prestige Restored

The naming of Mr. Warnke to both the strategic arms task and the arms control agency restores to the agency the prestige that it held when, in the first Nixon term, Gerard Smith held both posts.

Seeks Investment, Expertise

Vietnam Plans to Establish Its Own State Oil Enterprise

By David A. Andelman

SINGAPORE, Jan. 31 (NYT).—Vietnam is planning to establish its own state oil company and will shortly approve a detailed foreign-investment code designed to make this year the year for the large-scale entry of foreign oil companies and other major international private investors.

Diplomats and oil industry officials here and in Bangkok, many of whom have been negotiating secretly with Hanoi for more than a year, in a series of interviews have painted a picture of a small group of senior Vietnamese bureaucrats struggling with growing success to grasp the complexities of international finance and petroleum technology and economics.

Vietnam is having severe balance-of-payments problems. The economists clearly see a possible fatal stagnation setting in if a massive influx of foreign capital is not soon forthcoming.

Pravda Attacks Bonn Over Berlin

MOSCOW, Jan. 31 (AP).—Recent visits to Berlin by West German Foreign Minister Hans Dietrich Genscher violate the four-party agreement on the status of the divided city, Pravda said yesterday.

"West Berlin is not part of the Federal Republic of Germany (FRG) and will not be governed by the FRG in the future either," the Communist party newspaper said. "This is one of the basic ideas in the four-party agreement which forbids the Bonn functionaries from performing official acts in West Berlin."

Mr. Genscher has visited the city three times in recent weeks. "The inadmissible attempts to test the strength and flexibility of the agreement are usually covered up by sham concern that the relaxation of tensions should not bypass West Berlin," the newspaper said.

France Thanks Libya for Aid In Helping Free Claustres

By James F. Clarity

PARIS, Jan. 31 (NYT).—France officially thanked Libya today for helping free Françoise Claustre, an ethnologist, whose 33-month ordeal in the Sahara ignited widespread public indignation and charges of bungling and cowardice against the government.

The 39-year-old Mrs. Claustre, who was captured in 1974 by rebels in northern Chad, and her husband, Pierre, 43, who was captured 17 months ago during a single-handed attempt to free his wife, were released, apparently in good health, yesterday.

They were taken from the Tibesti region, near the Libyan

border, to Tripoli to meet the Libyan leader, Col. Muammar Qadhafi.

The Claustres were preparing to return to France as President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing thanked the Libyan ambassador in Paris for his government's help in effecting the release.

Engineers Released

Almost simultaneously with the release of the Claustres, three French engineers, who had been captured by rebels in the Congo Republic 16 days ago, were freed and returned to Paris. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, in a brief statement to national television and radio tonight, said that he welcomed the hostages home from the Chad and the Congo, both former French colonies.

Reacting to criticisms that his administration had taken too long to free the Claustres, the President said, "I thank all those who worked persistently and in silence to achieve this result." The government has been saying for months that secret negotiations to free the Claustres were under way.

While what has become known here as "l'affaire Claustre" was apparently over, it provoked final volleys of criticism of the government's handling of the situation. Le Monde, a newspaper which frequently criticizes the government, said in an editorial: "Never has a state submitted for so long a time to blackmail by a group of rebels operating on the soil of a foreign state."

Iran Age Civilization

Mrs. Claustre was captured while excavating among the Tibesti ruins of an African iron age civilization. She was taken by a group which sought to overthrow the government of the Chad. In 1975, the French government began to negotiate with the rebels and parachuted money and supplies to them, but she was not released.

Libya's role in negotiating the Claustres' release with the rebel group leadership was not disclosed. But the Libyan move was seen here as part of a continuing attempt by Col. Qadhafi to improve his nation's image in the non-Arab world and to erase its reputation as an indiscriminate supporter of revolutions around the world and a haven for terrorists.

Family Reunited

TEHRAN, Jan. 31 (Reuters).—Mrs. Claustre was reunited here with her mother and sister today, informed sources said.

The Claustres will leave for France tomorrow.

Building Railroad

PARIS, Jan. 31 (Reuters).—The three engineers, employed by the Pongerville firm, were abducted Jan. 15 while building a railroad. The attack, in which 15 Congolese died, was alleged to have been made by guerrillas of the Cabinda Liberation Front, which is seeking independence for the Angolan enclave of Cabinda.

The three are René Dreesen, 39, Maurice Ligot, 57, and Raymond Ponce, 52.

Cabinda is located between Congo and Zaïre.



NYT.

way, officials of the Directorate of Oil and Gas have been studying the complexities of oil development and production from seismic surveying to deep-water drilling and marketing. Several oil companies and oil journalists have been approached in Singapore by Vietnamese asking them how they might obtain details of the extensive and jealously guarded seismic surveys done by the U.S. companies before the Communist take-over.

Year of 'Education'

"This past year has been one of education," said a European oil technician who has visited Hanoi and Saigon. "And they're learning fast, but I just hope it's fast enough."

The troubles started even before the liberation of Saigon in April 1975. In the preceding five years in Vietnam, American and other foreign oil companies invested nearly \$85 million in signature bonuses to the Thieu government for leases on huge tracts off southern Vietnam—in a trough east of the Mekong Delta that is believed to be one of the richest oil fields in Southeast Asia—no doubt, before the Communist takeover of Thailand, Burma, Malaysia and the Philippines.

Spain Police Seize More Far Leftists

By James M. Markham

MADRID, Jan. 31 (NYT).—Held by a new government powers to combat last week's outbreak of terrorism, the police today continue to detain "extremists" with the bulk of the arrests falling on small parties to the left of the Communists.

Though some far-rightists were said to have been called in for questioning, the police seemed to be centering on small Trotskyite, Maoist and anarchist groups.

The arrests seemed partly intended to avoid demonstrations and labor unrest as the government of Premier Adolfo Suarez attempted to control the terrorist outbreaks.

In seven days, two leftist students died in demonstrations, a lieutenant-general was kidnapped, five Communists were murdered and three policemen were shot to death.

Argentine, Cuban Held

Jorge Cesarini, an Argentine ultrarightist with connections to a Spanish neo-fascist party, and Carlos Perez, a Cuban, have been jailed in connection with the killing of a 19-year-old student a week ago.

The government was reported planning to expel three Italians wanted for rightist violence in Italy. But there were hardly any reports of arrests or other action against Spanish extreme rightists.

According to reliable informants, opposition parties running from the Communists to the center-right have reached an understanding with Mr. Suarez that they will not attack his moves in the current crisis as long as they remain within reasonable bounds.

Meanwhile, a naval officer, Capt. Camilo Mendez Vives, was reported to have been arrested for insulting Lt. Gen. Manuel Gutierrez Mellado, who is first deputy premier, at a memorial service Saturday for the three slain policemen.

"Discipline is one thing, honor is another," the navy captain was reported to have shouted after the general tried to silence some mourners who had marred the service by chanting rights slogans.

Polish Ties Established

MADRID, Jan. 31 (Reuters).—Spain and Poland today established diplomatic relations, the government announced.

Poland thus became the fourth Eastern European country to renew its diplomatic ties with Spain, broken after the 1936-39 Civil War.

Romania, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia did so last week, and the remaining countries in the East European bloc are expected to follow suit shortly.

Pompidou Art Center Is Opened in Paris

PARIS, Jan. 31 (UPI).—The Georges Pompidou National Center of Art and Culture, a controversial modern building described as the largest art center in the world, was opened at a ceremony today.

The 900-million-franc (about \$200 million) building—described by critics as resembling a child's Erector set or an oil refinery—houses a contemporary art museum, a library, an industrial design center, a film research center and a children's section.

The 3,500 invited guests included King Baudouin and Queen Fabiola of Belgium and Princess Grace of Monaco, art experts and museum directors from around the world.

The Charter 77 Manifesto

NEW YORK, Jan. 31 (NYT).—This is the text of Charter 77, the Czechoslovak human-rights manifesto. It was translated by and published in the current issue of The New Leader, dated today.

Law No. 130 of the Czechoslovak Collection of Laws, published Oct. 13, 1976, includes the text of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, both signed in behalf of our republic in 1968 and confirmed at the 1975 Helsinki Conference. These pacts went into effect in our country on March 23, 1976; since that date our citizens have had the right, and the state has had the duty, to abide by them.

The freedoms guaranteed to individuals by the two documents are important assets of civilization. They have been the goals of campaigns by many progressive people in the past and their enactment can significantly contribute to a humane development of our society. We welcome the fact that the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic has decided to enter into these covenants.

Their publication, however, is at the same time an urgent reminder of the many fundamental human rights that, regrettably, exist in our country only on paper. The right of free expression guaranteed by Article 19 of the first pact, for example, is quite illusory. Tens of thousands of citizens have been prevented from working in their professions for the sole reason that their views differ from the official ones. They have been the frequent targets of various

forms of discrimination and chicanery on the part of the authorities or social organizations; they have been denied any opportunity to defend themselves and are practically the victims of apartheid. Hundreds of thousands of other citizens have been denied the "freedom from fear" cited in the preamble to the first pact; they live in constant peril of losing their jobs or other benefits if they express their opinions.

Educational Bias

Contrary to Article 13 of the second pact, guaranteeing the right to education, many young people are prevented from pursuing higher education because of their views or even because of their parents' views. Countless citizens worry that if they declare their convictions, they themselves or their children will be deprived of an education.

Exercising the right to "seek, receive and impart information regardless of frontiers and of whether it is oral, written or printed," or "imparted through art" (Point 2, Article 13 of the first pact) result in persecution not only outside the court but also inside. Frequently this occurs under the pretext of a criminal indictment (as evidenced, among other instances, by the recent trial of young musicians).

Freedom of speech is suppressed by the government's management of all mass media, including the publishing and cultural institutions. No political, philosophical, scientific or artistic work that deviates in the slightest from the narrow framework of official ideology or

aesthetics is permitted to be produced. Public criticism of social conditions is prohibited. Public defense against false and defamatory charges by official propaganda organs is impossible, despite the legal protection against attacks on one's reputation and honor unequivocally afforded by Article 17 of the first pact. False accusations cannot be refuted, and it is futile to attempt rectification or to seek legal redress. Open discussion of intellectual and cultural matters is out of the question. Many scientific and cultural workers, as well as other citizens, have been discriminated against simply because some years ago they legally published or openly articulated views condemned by the current political power.

Religious freedom, emphatically guaranteed by Article 18 of the first pact, is systematically curbed with a despotic arbitrariness. Limits are imposed on the activities of priests, who are constantly threatened with the revocation of government permission to perform their function; persons who manifest their religious faith either by word or action lose their jobs or are made to suffer other repressions; religious instruction in schools is suppressed, etcetera.

A whole range of civil rights is severely restricted or completely suppressed by the effective method of subordinating all institutions and organizations in the state to the political directives of the ruling party's apparatus and the pronouncements of highly influential individuals. Neither the Constitution of the

C.S.S.R. nor any of the country's other legal procedures regulate the contents, form or application of such pronouncements, which are frequently issued orally, unbeknown to and beyond the control of the average citizen. Their authors are responsible only to themselves and their own hierarchy, yet they have a decisive influence on the activity of the legislative as well as executive bodies of the state administration, on the courts, trade unions, social organizations, other political parties, businesses, factories, schools and similar institutions, and their orders take precedence over the laws.

If some organizations or citizens, in the interpretation of their rights and duties, become involved in a conflict with the directives, they cannot turn to a neutral authority; for none exists. Consequently, the right of assembly and the prohibition of its restraint, stemming from Articles 21 and 22 of the first pact; the right to participate in public affairs, in Article 25; and the right to equality before the law, in Article 26—all have been seriously curtailed.

These conditions prevent working people from freely establishing labor and other organizations for the protection of their economic and social interests, and from freely using their right to strike as provided in Point 1, Article 8 of the second pact.

Family, Home

Other civil rights, including the virtual banning of "wild" interference with private life, the family, home, and correspondence" in Article 17 of the first pact, are gravely circumscribed by

the fact that the Interior Ministry employs various practices to control the daily existence of citizens—such as telephone taps, and the surveillance of private homes, watching mail, shadowing individuals, searching apartments and recruiting a network of informers from the ranks of population (often by illegal intimidation or, sometimes, pressure), etc.

The ministry frequently interferes in the decisions of employers, inspires discrimination against the organs of justice, even supervises the propaganda campaigns of the mass media. This activity is not regulated by laws, it is covert, so the citizen is unable to protect himself against it.

In the cases of political motivated persecution, the organs of interrogation and justice violate the rights of the defense and their counsel, contrary to Article 14 of the first pact, as well as Czechoslovakia's own People thus sentenced to just being treated in a manner violates their human dignity, pairs their health, and attempts to break them morally.

Point 2, Article 12 of the first pact, guaranteeing the right to freely leave one's country, is seriously violated. Under the pretext of "protecting the state security" contained in Point 1, Article 8 of the second pact, the state deploys its apparatus of internal security, just as arbitrary procedures for issuing visas to foreign nationals, many whom are prevented from leaving Czechoslovakia because have some official or friendly contact with persons who had discriminated against in our country.

No Response

Some citizens—privately at places of work or through media abroad (the only forum available to them)—draw attention to these violations of human and democratic freedoms and demand a remedy specific cases. But they have received no response, or have themselves become the objects of investigation.

The responsibility for the erosion of civil rights rests with the state power, not on it alone. Every individual bears a share of responsibility for the general conditions in country, and therefore also compliances with the laws, which are as binding on the people as for the government.

The feeling of this co-responsibility, the belief in the value of civic engagement and the need to be engaged, together with the need to seek a new and effective expression, gave us the idea of creating Charter 77, existence we publicly affirm.

Charter 77 is a free and formal and open association of people of various convictions, religions and professions, like the desire to work individually and collectively for respect human and civil rights in Czechoslovakia and in the world. The rights provided for in the final international pact, the Helsinki Accords, and in numerous other international documents are a general declaration of human rights.

Shared Concern

Charter 77 is founded on the concepts of solidarity and friendship of people who share a common concern for the fate of ideas which they have linked to their lives and work.

Charter 77 is not an organization; it has no statutes, permanent organs or registered membership. Everyone who shares with the ideas and participation in the work and supports it, but not to it.

Charter 77 is not intended to be a basis for opposition political activity. The desire is to secure common interest, as have many other similar organizations of the initiative East and West. There is no intention of initiating programs for political or reforms or changes, but if it leads to the sphere of activity by means of a constant dialogue with the political authorities and parties by drawing attention to our civil violations of human rights, by preparing documentation, by suggesting solutions, by submitting more general proposals and furthering these rights and guarantees, by acting as a factor in the event of conflicts which might arise, wrongdoings, etc.

Symbolic Name

By the symbolic name, Charter 77 means that it has been established on the threshold of what has been declared the course of which a meeting in Belgrade is to review the progress or lack of it—achieved the Helsinki Conference.

As signatories of this declaration, we designate Dr. Jan Patočka, Dr. Václav Havel and Professor Jiri Hajek to act as spokesmen for Charter 77. Spokesmen are authorized to represent Charter 77 before the public and to act as spokesmen throughout the world, and to guarantee the authenticity of documents by their signatures and other citizens who will participate in the necessary negotiations, who will accept the tasks, and will share the responsibility.

We trust that Charter 77 will contribute to making it possible for all citizens of Czechoslovakia to live and work as free



TRIBUTE—Chinese brought wreaths to a place near the entrance to Peking's Forbidden City to honor the late Premier Chou En-lai a year after his death.

News Analysis

Brzezinski Will Not Act Like Kissinger

By Murray Marder

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (WP).—The Carter White House is striving to abolish any notion that Zbigniew Brzezinski will become a replica of Henry Kissinger as head of the President's national security staff.

No other office in the Carter administration is being established with comparable declarations about what it will not do.

Foremost among the assurances is Mr. Brzezinski. Figuratively hanging over his operation is an array of warnings by President Carter and Mr. Brzezinski of the dangers that reside in a self-designated "Lone Ranger" diplomacy.

Looking on, not dispassionately, as veterans and newcomers at State, Treasury and other departments. They learned from the Kissinger era that ambition, plus proximity to the President, can outweigh any diffusion of power proclaimed or inscribed on organizational charts. Only experience will dispel, or confirm, the suspicion that Mr. Brzezinski might duplicate Mr. Kissinger in converting the post of presidential national security affairs adviser into a launching pad for preeminence in the government.

Basic Differences

There are fundamental differences, however, at the outset. Not least of them is the attitude of the No. 1 man in the White House.

Former President Richard Nixon wanted foreign policy to be run out of the White House with utmost secrecy; he and Mr. Kissinger shared disdain or distrust of the bureaucracy. President Carter and Mr. Brzezinski have proclaimed the opposite approach. Mr. Carter, in addition, has been loquacious that he will control the formulation of policy.

The President also has displayed a penchant for secrecy

and surprise, however, along with his repeated commitments to candor and openness.

Mr. Kissinger, before coming to office, said, "It is dangerous to separate [policy] planning from the responsibility for execution." But he embraced that danger, nevertheless, on grounds that "the only way secrecy can be kept is to exclude from the making of the decision all those who are theoretically charged with carrying it out."

Mr. Brzezinski, though no less eager than Mr. Kissinger to display dynamic capacities, has taken the opposite tack.

"I conceive my challenge to be to prove that in a highly complex world of political, economic and security challenges, a team effort can work. Anything less than a team effort would not give us the kind of comprehensive policy that we need," he said.

Mr. Brzezinski recognizes that critics are bound to scoff. But the 49-year-old former Columbia University professor says that not only does he mean it, but that

Mr. Carter, who called himself Mr. Brzezinski's "eager student" in world affairs, means it most of all.

The President took a direct hand in designing the new NSC staff system, a source said, and "threw out" the original structure submitted to him on grounds that it was too complex and inflexible.

What the new NSC operation intends, it is said, is "to put more authority back into the departments, to fix responsibility for an issue in a single department to the maximum extent possible and to give the President opportunity to participate in the system when he desires."

The President, it is said, wants to know "where he can look for responsibility." At the same time, "he doesn't want to be the prisoner of any one system—he is constantly looking for outside information" also. As a source put it, he is very systematic—but he is not rigid.

Mr. Brzezinski's NSC deputy is David Aaron, 38, a former Kissinger NSC staff member and later foreign policy adviser to Vice President Mondale, who directed the NSC transition staff.

Accent on Youth

The new NSC staff accents youth, inexperience, doctorate degrees and a more liberal political orientation than the staffs that more recently worked for Mr. Kissinger or his successor, Brent Scowcroft.

A lesser, more collegial system is planned, with a cut from about 50 staff members at the Kissinger peak to about 30 for Mr. Brzezinski.

Instead of seven interdepartmental committees, chaired or dominated by Mr. Kissinger, there will be two. One is the Policy Review Committee, to include formal NSC members (the secretaries of State, Defense and Treasury, director of central intelligence, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and national security affairs adviser to the President) plus other agencies as required. Chairmanship will depend on the subject; Mr. Carter may join in.

The other is the Special Coordinating Committee, chaired by Mr. Brzezinski, on crises, covert intelligence operations and what is labeled "cross-cutting issues," such as arms control policy.

Mr. Brzezinski also is a member of the administration's economic policy group.

The declared purpose of the NSC staff is to coordinate policy and to serve as a "think tank" rather than to make policy. That distinction disappeared in the Kissinger years—and may again.

U.S. Sources Say Peru, Russia Sign New Arms Accord

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (AP).—Peru has completed a new arms deal with the Soviet Union, opening the way for an increase in the number of Soviet military advisers in that country, U.S. intelligence sources report.

Gen. Victor Velasquez, a high-ranking Peruvian officer, is said to have worked out an agreement in Moscow recently for purchase of Soviet air defense missiles, radar and six helicopters.

Gen. Velasquez also completed details of an earlier agreement under which Russia will deliver 36 advanced Su-22 fighter-bombers to Peru, according to U.S. intelligence reports.

The sources said that there are now about 75 Soviet military advisers in Peru and that additional Soviet technicians are expected to help the Peruvian armed forces learn to handle the new equipment.

Some Peruvian military personnel, including artillerymen, have been trained in Russia in recent years.

Israeli sources said that the Russians underbid both Israel and France by offering low interest rates and long payment terms in the sale of the fighter-bombers.

Apart from Cuba, Peru is the only Latin American country to accept Soviet arms offers.

Palestinians Deny Syria Seized Daoud

NICOSIA, Jan. 31 (UPI).—Palestinian spokesmen today denied Rabat newspaper reports that el-Fatah guerrilla leader Abu Daoud had been arrested by Syrian authorities in Damascus.

Palestine Liberation Organization officials in Nicosia and Beirut said Mr. Daoud, allegedly an organizer of the 1972 Munich Olympics massacre, arrived in Lebanon last week. "He was not arrested in Syria. There is no truth to these reports," a Fatah official said.

Lebanon Gets Israel Terms

(Continued from Page 1.) east of Beirut in the Bekaa Valley.

The weapons had belonged to the Lebanese Army, the radio said, and the peace-keeping force also searched some houses in the town.

Conservative forces in the town said the weapons had been on their way to the Lebanese Army's barracks 20 kilometers to the northwest, but were "delayed" because the roads were blocked by snow.

The peace-keeping force had been ordered by Mr. Sarkis to conduct raids on places where heavy weapons were illegally held after the expiration of the deadline for turning them in, which expired Jan. 12.

Allon Visits Frontier

TEL AVIV, Jan. 31 (AP).—Israel will agree to a Lebanese security force near the Israeli border, but remains adamantly opposed to the presence of Syrian troops near its frontier, Foreign Minister Yigal Allon said today.

"If the authorities in Beirut would be ready to organize a security force composed of Lebanese citizens of all sections... it would be welcomed," Mr. Allon said during a visit to the frontier.

Lebanese Envoy Is Threatened

NICOSIA, Jan. 31 (AP).—Cyprus authorities tightened security precautions around the Lebanese Embassy today following an anonymous threat to blow up the building and kill the ambassador.

The ambassador, Mimir Takkiedin, said all Arab envoys here met and departed Egyptian Ambassador Hassan Shabih to lodge a protest with the Foreign Ministry against attacks by a Cypriot newspaper on President Elias Sarkis of Lebanon. Mr. Shabih also was to request tighter security around the Arab embassies.

"The newspaper Ta Nea attacked President Sarkis and I answered this to another paper. Shortly afterward I received an anonymous telephone threat to blow up the embassy and kill me," Mr. Takkiedin said.

News Analysis

Mondale Emerges From Trip Abroad More Self-Assured

By David S. Broder

TOKYO, Jan. 31 (UPI).—To be perfectly honest with you, said Walter Mondale, "I'd just as soon not be catapulted off this thing." The remark was made to a mob of photographers pressing the new Vice-President personally close to the edge of a balcony of his room in the Hotel Crillon overlooking the Place de la Concorde in Paris.

But it might well have applied to the entire journey Mr. Mondale undertook on behalf of the new administration. Only 69 hours in office, with limited experience in foreign affairs, Mr. Mondale was dispatched by President Carter Jan. 23 on a high-level diplomatic mission to six European countries and Japan.

It was the equivalent of teaching a youngster to swim by tossing him off the dock. But the boy from Ellmore, Minn., has not drowned. In fact, he has managed rather well.

In Paris, for example, the Vice-President told a reporter who had inquired in French about Soviet strength in Europe that he appreciated being asked, "How can I look so handsome and vital after this long trip?" When the laughter at the press conference subsided, Mr. Mondale said, "It's the nobility of my ideals that shines through. That's your lead for tomorrow."

Test of Self-Confidence

The ability to kid himself publicly after a week in which he had met Helmut Schmidt, Mario Andreotti, James Callaghan and Valéry Giscard d'Estaing—to say nothing of Pope Paul VI and Gen. Alexander Haig—was perhaps the best measure of Mr. Mondale's own growing sense of self-confidence.

There had been no such ease in his first meeting with the international press corps in Brussels at the end of his first day of talks. Facing 150 reporters from more than a dozen nations, Mr. Mondale was frowning and unusually slow-spoken, as if concentrating furiously against the risk of a single misstatement.

He had flown to Brussels from Washington on Air Force-2, the Henry Kissinger "little dipper" special. He did his best to look relaxed and at home in the "Kissinger cabin," receiving reporters in an open-necked business shirt, with an old flannel sport shirt thrown over it. He told them, "I feel ready."

But as his press secretary, Albert Eisele, later told reporters: "There was a great deal of uncertainty in his own mind beforehand. He didn't know what to expect. It was a new atmosphere, a new experience."

Watched by Haig

But he got through the first press conference and the day's meetings with Belgian, Dutch, NATO and Common Market officials without a fluff, impressing not only foreign officials but apparently even Gen. Haig, who was observing as watching Mr. Mondale with unusual intensity.

Afterward, Mr. Eisele said, "he was very tired and a little exhilarated. He felt much more confident when he left Brussels." Although reporters had to rely on second-hand accounts of Mr. Mondale's conduct in the private negotiating sessions, evidence of his growing self-assurance could be seen in the increasing number of personal grace notes that lightened his public moments.

He grimaced self-consciously as an Italian translator embellished his own rather plain remarks with trilling cascades of liquid-sounding verbiage. He joshed Mr. Callaghan and joined him in singing labor ballads at a dinner.

He told the proud French he felt right at home in Paris because he had walked for years on Nicolet and Hennepin Avenues in Minneapolis—giving those streets their last Midwest pronunciation.

He invited the Paris press corps for cocktails, then made them pay for their own drinks, explaining that the austerity

Sadat Prohibits Campus Politics In Wake of Riots

CAIRO, Jan. 31 (UPI).—President Anwar Sadat has banned political activity on university campuses as part of his offensive against a "leftist minority" which he accuses of fomenting the recent food-price riots with the aim of overthrowing his government.

In two speeches over the weekend, Mr. Sadat also said the disturbances would not be allowed to recur and security forces would deal mercilessly with troublemakers.

Mr. Sadat charged that the Soviet Union was behind campus turmoil which dates back to 1971, but said this should end when universities reopen Feb. 12.

"Universities are places of learning only," Mr. Sadat said. "Strikes, sit-in strikes, the suspension of classes and the acts of bullying which used to take place on campuses—all this is banned."

Meanwhile, a presidential spokesman accused David Hirst, the expelled correspondent of The Guardian of London, of having "subverted" who staged the riots. He said Mr. Hirst wanted to "pour oil on the fire" and described his coverage of the disturbances as "poisonous words, lacking the minimum of objectivity."

policy of the Carter administration extended to his travel budget. He even survived the embarrassment of confessing to the Pope that he had left on his plane the autographed copy of the inaugural address Mr. Carter had asked him to deliver.

Increasingly, too, he asserted command of his own entourage of economic and foreign-policy experts. One of the officials, who had been notably uninformative at briefings, began to open up a bit after Mr. Mondale kidded him about "leaking" everything he knew to the press.

Another, who had been sarcastic toward both Mr. Mondale and reporters, was firmly reminded that he was no longer instructing Ivy League undergraduates.

Basis for Progress

Substantively, the trip is more difficult to evaluate. At the end of his week in Europe, Mr. Mondale himself pronounced his mission "a success," adding, "We are now on a solid basis for progress."

Most European and U.S. diplomats seemed to agree. A West German official, noting that it was hard for the methodical politicians of his country to understand the sudden emergence of two such "unknowns" as Jimmy Carter and Walter Mondale, said he was reassured to find the Vice-President "a man of weight."

The need for that kind of reassurance was heightened, rather than lessened, by the President's own actions during the last week. His statements on the abolition of nuclear testing and the reduction of nuclear weapons stirred apprehension in the capitals Mr. Mondale was visiting. "Quite frankly," said a Mondale aide, "the question has come up about what would deter massive Soviet conventional power in the absence of nuclear weapons."

Mr. Mondale did his best to reinterpret the President's remarks in a way that reaffirmed, rather than weakened, the U.S. commitment to NATO's nuclear deterrent.

The need to counter the Soviet Union's growing military strength in Central Europe became a larger theme of Mr. Mondale's talks than was planned. He may well return to Washington as a strong advocate of giving NATO high priority in the administration's current revision of the Ford defense budget.

But, on the basis of present knowledge, Mr. Mondale was less than totally persuasive in gaining reciprocal commitments from many of the leaders he met.

Schmidt Stands Fast

West German newspapers reported after his visit to Bonn that Mr. Schmidt's government would stand by its economic plan—regarded as inadequately expansionist by Carter administration officials—rather than heed Mr. Mondale's urging to "reflate" faster in order to help weaker countries overcome their export slump and unemployment.

In Paris, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing plainly indicated his displeasure at the Carter-Mondale drive to end his cherished "economic summit" into a broader meeting of top officials, tackling nuclear proliferation and other difficult political issues.

Whatever was said or accomplished by Mr. Mondale on such sensitive questions as the West German-Brazilian and French-Pakistani nuclear equipment deals, on the question of Communist participation in the Italian government or France's handling of terrorists—all this remains uncertain and can be judged only by later events.

A Central Place

More important than these reviews is the one Mr. Mondale got from the White House. As his aides candidly acknowledged, the trip was another of the tests Mr. Carter has given his running mate, as part of the process of moving him into a central place in the President's own entourage.

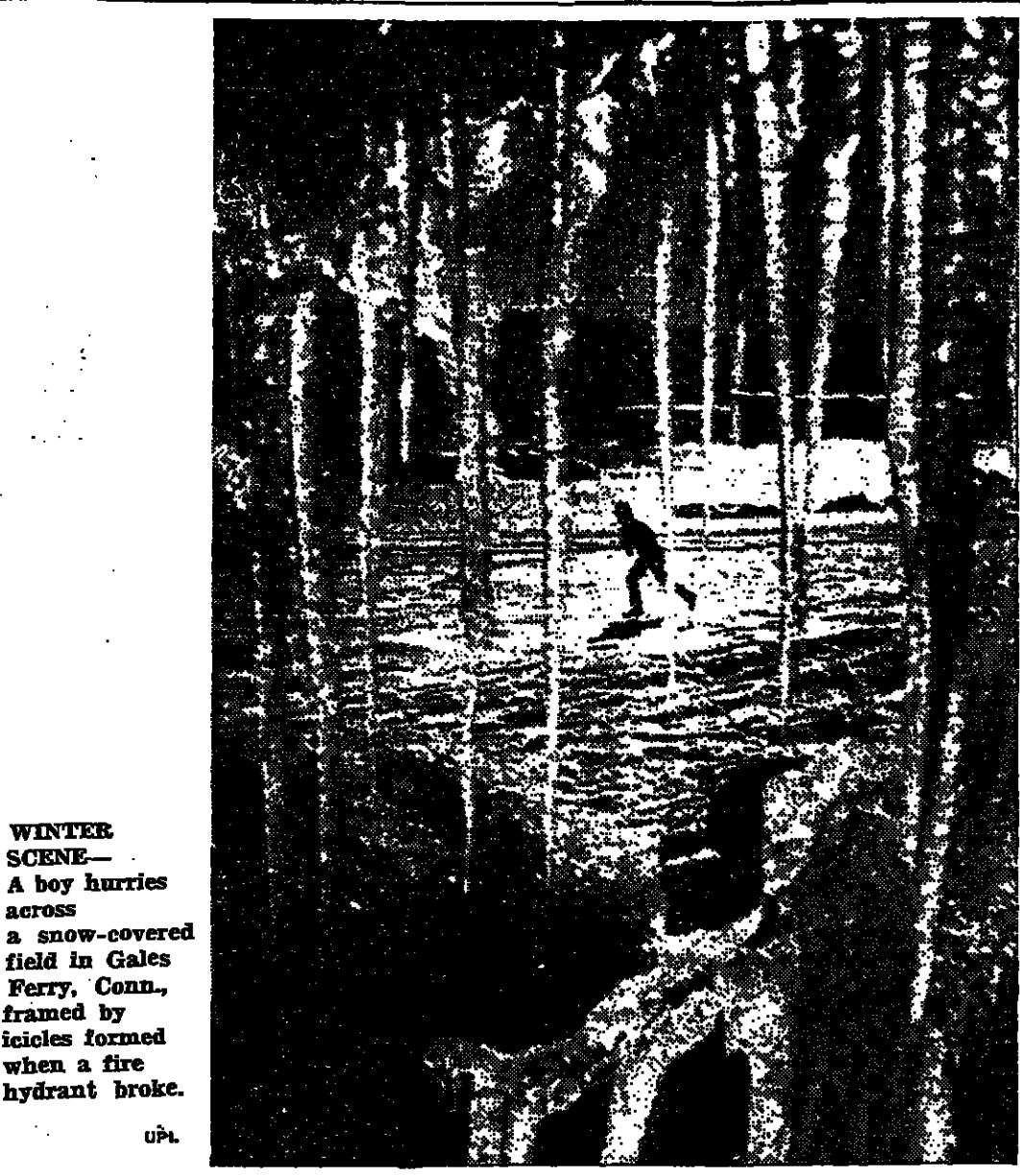
Like a schoolboy on his first trip, Mr. Mondale called home to Mr. Carter from both Brussels and Bonn, then relaxed enough to use conventional cables for his reporting.

A shudder went through the entourage when, after two days of big Mondale headlines back home, Mr. Carter was overheard by reporters at the White House telling Sir Peter Ramsbotham, the British ambassador, "Fritz won't want to come home. He's having such a good time and getting so much attention."

A long-time Washingtonian traveling with Mr. Mondale told Mr. Eisele, "If Lyndon Johnson had said that, you'd know you might as well not go home."

But the atmosphere lightened a few days later when Press Secretary Jody Powell said Mr. Carter found the diplomatic response to Mr. Mondale's trip "very encouraging" and praised the Vice-President's "substantive" work.

With that degree of encouragement, Mr. Mondale flies home tomorrow.



WINTER SCENE—A boy hurries across a snow-covered field in Gales Ferry, Conn., framed by icicles formed when a fire hydrant broke.

U.S. Gas Crisis Easing for Homes

By Peter Kihss

NEW YORK, Jan. 31 (UPI).—Federal officials see the threat of natural-gas shortages for homes receding, but the fierce winter cold is still keeping 1.5 million workers idled—and may drive more from jobs later this week.

The National Weather Service today forecast "very cold" temperatures from the lower two-thirds of the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys through the central and southern Atlantic coastal regions, including Florida, with snow over scattered sections.

In part because of conservation efforts, the Federal Power Commission in Washington said the peril for interruption of gas to homes diminished during the weekend. This was after a check with four major pipelines serving the East and South and after utilities set up intricate new flows of emergency supplies.

[The House Commerce Com-

mittee approved its version of a natural-gas emergency bill today, but wrote into it a form of price ceilings, despite leaders' hopes that President Carter's proposal could be quickly enacted without major change. The full House was scheduled to vote on the bill tomorrow under speed-up procedures prohibiting further amendments.]

In the Senate, leaders have said that a vote could be held by tomorrow if the bill is not slowed down by amendments.

A million workers, or 25 percent of Ohio's work force, were reported laid off because of the crisis, according to the state's Department of Community Development.

In New Jersey, where 300,000 to 400,000 workers have been idled, Joel Jacobson, president of the state Public Utilities Commission, said a "domino effect" on related workers might bring the total up to 750,000 this week. Gov. Brendan Byrne ordered

most retail businesses, offices and recreation facilities to operate no more than 40 hours a week.

On a flying inspection at Pittsburgh, President Carter said fuel shortages had forced 90,000 persons out of work in addition to the state's previous 400,000 unemployed, and said 325,000 more "are in danger of losing their jobs" in the crisis.

More than 500 major industrial plants in the Chicago area have been ordered closed.

Gov. Mills Godwin put Virginia businesses on a 40-hour week, announcing that violations would be punished as misdemeanors.

An energy emergency was declared by Gov. James Edwards in South Carolina, allowing the state's public service commission to order gas cuts for customers using more than 50,000 cubic feet a day.

In West Virginia, Gov. John R. Rockefeller 4th also declared an emergency. "Don't travel anywhere," he told residents.

At Conference in Toronto

Vietnam Resisters Demand Full Amnesty

By Robert Trumbull

TORONTO, Jan. 31 (UPI).—In the first concerted response of war resisters abroad to President Carter's pardon of draft offenders, 345 evaders, deserters and sympathizers adopted a resolution yesterday demanding that the pardon be extended to a "universal, unconditional amnesty" for all offenses committed

during the anti-Vietnam war movement.

Participants in a two-day conference included war resisters from 30 states, from colonies of self-exiled Americans in all 10 Canadian provinces, from Sweden, France and from countries in South America. They asked that any discharges of Vietnam resisters be upgraded to honorable if issued in a lower category.

The actions set the tone for 10 days of demonstrations scheduled to begin tomorrow in Washington, including vigils outside the White House, and for other agitation throughout the country in support of a general amnesty.

Apart from the amnesty resolution and other predictable declarations, the discussions here highlighted the complex legal problems to be faced by thousands of military and draft offenders before the traumas of the Vietnam era are completely in the past.

'Collateral Charges'

Legal counselors were deluged with questions on the status of "collateral charges" against evaders, such as public burning of a draft card. Many asked about their immigration status in the United States as a result of having taken foreign citizenship.

At least one was worried about

the consequences of having neglected to file the federal income tax return required of Americans residing abroad.

"Legislation is needed to forbid discrimination against acceptors of the pardon," said the Rev. Barry Lynn of Falls Church, Va. "Without such a law even universal amnesty could be worthless."

Representatives of civil liberties organizations said legal action might be taken to halt a plan by the Veterans of Foreign Wars to have the names of pardoned draft evaders published in their communities.

Veterans of the war and others said that those who had actually served in the war and came out with less than an honorable discharge, thus losing various benefits, were the most unkindly treated of all the surviving "victims" of the conflict.

Unfair to Poor

Restricting the pardon to the "predominantly white, middle-class" draft evaders was unfair to "the poor, the blacks and other minorities, who predominated among the deserters," speakers said.

Tom Wynn, director of the National Association of Black Veterans, assailed what he described as "a military justice system that awarded blacks one-third of the adverse discharges, most of which were administratively processed and without trials, hearings or counsel." He said that more than 300,000 black youths "were returned to their communities with dishonor."

According to estimates of leaders in the exile community, there are 20,000 to 25,000 draft evaders and deserters in Canada. It is not known how many will be eligible for pardon under Mr. Carter's plan, but one estimate is about 2,000.

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U.S. Appeals Court Reverses High Award in Age-Bias Case

NEWARK, N.J., Jan. 31 (AP).—A federal appeals court, reversing a \$550,000 judgment against Exxon Corp., says employers guilty of age discrimination cannot be punished for the emotional distress they cause.

The court said if older workers knew they could get huge awards from sympathetic juries, they would not bother using administrative procedures designed by Congress to settle grievances out of court.

The ruling was made public yesterday by attorneys for the case tried in February, 1976, in federal court here. The reversal was issued last week by the Third U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in Philadelphia.

The decision voided a \$550,000 award to the estate of Diworth Rogers, a Summit, N.J., scientist who accused his superiors at Exxon of hounding him into early retirement at 60 to replace him with a younger, lower-salaried worker.

The suit was filed in 1971, but Rogers died in 1973, two years before the case came to trial. His wife, Gladys, was the plaintiff on behalf of his estate.

At a 13-day trial, witnesses said Rogers was forced out of the company by being given jobs requiring him to stand for hours.

Record Award

Testimony revealed that one Exxon executive had said, "The budget is tight and therefore in order to get some of the money we need we're going to take it out of the hides of the older employees."

After deliberating for a brief time, the jury awarded Mrs. Rogers \$550,000. The Labor Department at the time said it was the largest sum ever assessed under the 1967 Federal Age Discrimination in Employment Act.

U.S. District Court Judge Herbert Stern cut the award to \$550,000 several weeks later. The appeals court said he should have abolished it entirely.

"In this case, the jury's award for pain and suffering is more a condemnation of defendant's activity than a measurement of the actual distress attributable

Israel's Knesset Adopts Abortion

JERUSALEM, Jan. 31 (UPI).—The first legalized abortion bill was adopted today by the Israeli parliament after more than two years of delay on the controversial law.

"I'm pleased because it's better than nothing," said Shulamit Aloni, a Knesset member who sponsored the measure but favored abortion on demand.

A committee of two doctors and a social worker must give final approval for abortions that the new law permits in cases of danger to the woman's physical or mental health, rape, unwed mothers, incest or likely birth defects.

More than 300 religious opponents demonstrated against the bill outside the Knesset building when the vote was taken. The bill was voted upon almost without warning and less than half of the 120 members of the house were present for the quick show of hands.

Representatives of civil liberties organizations said legal action might be taken to halt a plan by the Veterans of Foreign Wars to have the names of pardoned draft evaders published in their communities.

Veterans of the war and others said that those who had actually served in the war and came out with less than an honorable discharge, thus losing various benefits, were the most unkindly treated of all the surviving "victims" of the conflict.

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South Africa: The Divided House

Many Coloreds Choose to Go Black

By Jim Hoagland

CAPE TOWN (WP)—Pam Piene's complexion is paler than most whites would be after a week at the beach. Alan Boesak's skin has a soft café-au-lait tint. John Hartney is swarthy.

In South Africa's racial scheme of things, the not-quite-white trainee teacher and the two brown clergymen are lumped together as "Coloreds"—the brand put on the 2.5 million people who are the ultimate product of sex across a color line that the government says must not be crossed for any purpose.

By their own definition, the three are "black." Rejected by the white society they have adopted as their own, they and thousands of other mixed-race persons are breaking with the past and identifying with the black majority that is struggling to break white power and discrimination here.

Increasingly in this community, black is not a color but a condition.

"The chickens of apartheid are coming home to roost," said David Curry, another "Colored" who has gone "black," although he looks virtually "white" in South Africa's pigmentocracy.

Apartheid Boomerang
"We are all oppressed by apartheid," the insurance broker said. "The boomerang of apartheid has created a consciousness of being black and oppressed among us all. Apartheid is like a drug the whites are taking for lumbago and it's giving them diabetes insipidus."

A decade ago, the vulnerable and isolated mixed-race community that has opted for white religions, white middle-class values and white languages could have undoubtedly been recruited easily as allies by the ruling white community. "Trying for

white" described the attitude of the mixed-race elite then.

Instead, the white Afrikaner government cast them into a racial limbo of insecurity and disruption.

"Coloreds" have been stripped of the right to vote for Parliament. They have seen 75,450 of their families uprooted, many out of central city districts to be exiled to barren townships, to accommodate housing segregation. They have been outlawed from attending universities with whites in all but a few special cases.

Whites Shocked
Now, South Africa's mulattoes have begun to fight back. To the shock of the white population, "Coloreds" joined black students in revolting against apartheid and fighting riot policemen in recent disturbances. More than 50 persons of mixed ancestry died in the upheaval.

One of the greatest slaps is the government's symbolic statement that they should not exist. It is entrenched in the Immorality Act, which makes interracial sex and marriage crimes.

This has heightened what many Afrikaners admit is a strong sense of guilt about the treatment of Coloreds, the majority of whom speak the Afrikaners' Dutch dialect and identify culturally and ancestrally with the Afrikaners rather than with the English-speakers of the white minority.

While there is disagreement within Afrikaner ranks about their treatment of the black majority of 18 million, there are no signs of significant moral doubt or remorse. But apartheid's restrictions on the "Coloreds" form the point of bitterest dispute and the most severe test of unity within the ruling Nationalist party government.

"There will be no light at the end of the tunnel if we cannot find a way to accommodate them," Nationalist editor Piet Cillie said. "We can't just go on saying that the future will work itself out. We need a declaration of intent now about what we are going to do."

Apartheid arrived to disrupt the lives of mixed-race South Africans and the traditionally relaxed race relations of the Cape Province—where the big majority of the mixed-race community lives—just as they were breaking out of the culture of poverty, lassitude and massive alcoholism that had long gripped them.

Sting of Segregation
The despair that led the "Coloreds" of previous generations to call themselves "God's stepchildren" or "the leftover people" has been transformed into anger by the sting of segregation.

For many of the younger "Coloreds" that anger now appears to overshadow the feeling of being caught in the middle between white and black power, and the distinct fear of being swamped by the large black majority that lingers for their parents.

Activists are struggling to find new political and cultural definitions for the mixed-race community, and to mobilize the paradoxical moral power that the Afrikaners' ambivalent feelings give this group. They have begun by attacking the negative images and labels fastened on them in their problematic past.

The very existence of "Coloreds" contradicts the theoretical heart of apartheid, which says that whites and blacks are so different they cannot and should not mix peacefully.

South Africa's 4.5 million whites justify their plan to take 87 per cent of the country's land and to give the remaining 13 per cent to 18 million Africans by saying that the African tribes should live and exercise their political rights in traditional "homelands."

Traditional Homeland
For the "Coloreds"—who say their race began "nine months after the first Dutch settler came ashore and saw an African woman"—the traditional homeland is on the white farms and in the white cities where they have been bred and raised.

Those classified as "Coloreds" by the race bureaucracy here range along a broad spectrum from dark-skinned, illiterate farmhands who are just short of being classified as Africans to doctors and college professors, who are virtually indistinguishable from whites in color, speech, manner.

In everything but the identity cards they carry that say they are "Colored."

The continuing discrimination against them seriously undermines the government's contention that it does not discriminate because of color, but because of the separate "nationalisms" of the country's population groups.

"A white Greek or German immigrant in the country two days can go to restaurants that I will be chased out of. He can get an apartment in the center of town while I have to live out on those windwept sand flats where they have stuck us," a 35-year-old multiracial teacher said. "Don't give us that crap about nationalism. It is color, man."

"Our parents would rather be anything than be black," said Piene, whose father entered her out of the house when she was one with an Afro hairdo. "But the younger people refuse to be nonbeings, to let the whites define us as 'nonwhites.' We express our identity in our blackness."

Rejection of Parentage
"Rejection of my Afro was a rejection of my original African parentage," she continued. "The older generation instilled inferiority in us systematically by teaching us to reject what we were. They still think the whites will buy us off in the end, but we will refuse to be part of the oppressors."

At the beginning of the decade, it was difficult to find any persons of mixed race who were ready to identify "downward," i.e., with the economically and educationally deprived black community. But the corrosive radi-

calization of politics here since has altered that.

A government commission surveying "Coloreds" reported last year that 24 per cent polled were willing to say that their future lay with the African majority, while 32 per cent said they were uncertain.

The poll was taken in 1974—two years before the rioting, and before Prime Minister John Vorster's government largely dismissed the commission's long list of recommendations for moderate concessions for "Coloreds."

The commission was composed of prominent Afrikaner intellectuals. Frustration has grown as such actions have made it clear to many of mixed race that economic and educational advances will not win them white acceptance.

Alcoholism, Crime
Often paid in whiskey on the white-owned farms where they worked, "Coloreds" developed South Africa's highest rate of alcoholism and crime. Twenty years ago, five whites out of every thousand were alcoholic and 35 "Coloreds" were. While 13 whites per thousand were convicted of crimes, 69 "Coloreds" were.

Broken families were a virtual trademark of their urban community, with women being the principal breadwinners of District Six, a housing and commercial area in central Cape Town that was part spiritual homeland, part vice capital and ghetto for "Coloreds."

But industries and more skilled jobs opened up to mulattos gradually and they have surged ahead. Average wages have increased 150 per cent over the past six years. In 1960, 38 per cent had no schooling; that had dropped to 24 per cent a decade later. Ten per cent of the total population, "Coloreds" now provide 14 per cent of the industrial work force, 16 per cent of construction workers and take home 12 per cent of the national income, a figure that is steadily improving.

They are aware, however, of other statistics as well. The government spends about \$600 per capita on each white student in public schools. For mulattos, the figure is \$150.

District Six does not exist any more. The families that were there among the 75,450 "Colored" families who have been scattered by an apartheid policy that has affected only 1,700 white families. The bareness of the distant townships the "Coloreds" have been resettled in—immediately next to black townships—stands in contrast to the gaiety of District Six.

Loss of Home
"A home is the most elemental form of security," said Adam Small, a poet and educator generally credited with being a major voice of Black Consciousness among mixed-ancestry persons.

"When you realize that first they took away the vote and then your home, you react. The young people among the so-called 'Coloreds' are reacting by saying they are finished with being humiliated and lorded over by the whites."

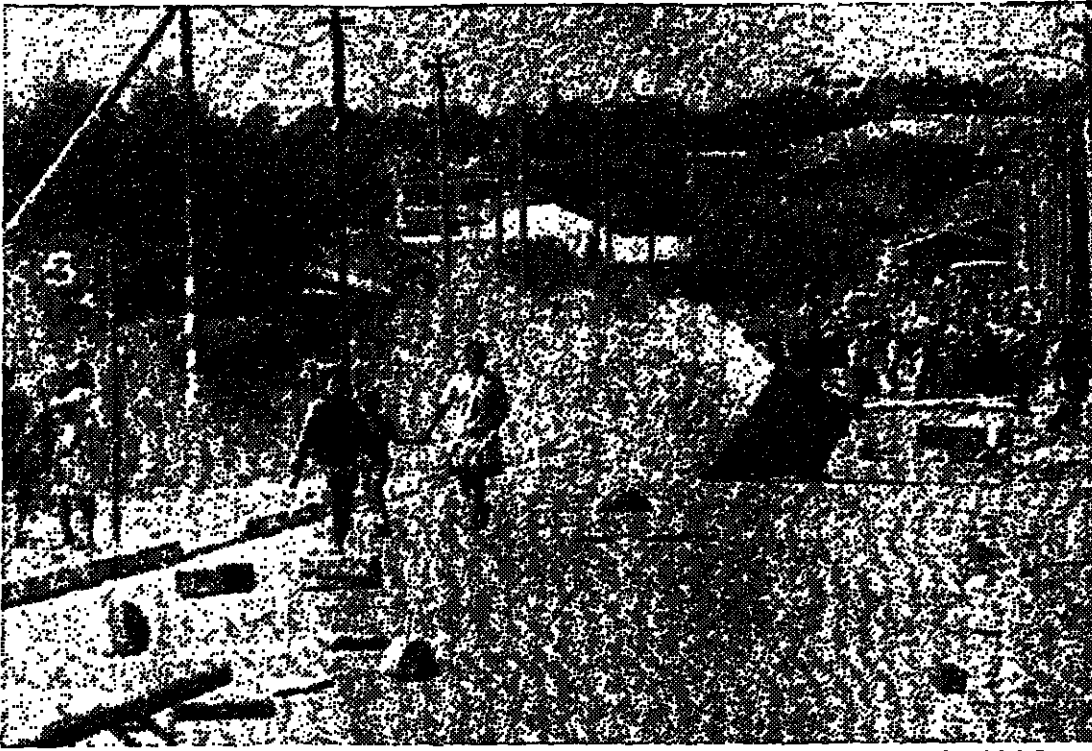
Like many others in the "Colored" category, which has several subdivisions ranging from Malays—the thousands of descendants of imported Malay slaves who have retained a tightly knit Moslem community—to Chinese and to something called "other Colored," Small asserts that the eventual goal is to be accepted "as humans, without racial labels."

"We are not thinking about blackness as an end, but as a way to an open South Africa," he added. "The so-called 'Colored' is in many ways the South African of the future, if there is to be a nonracist South Africa."

In the past two years, the government-sponsored effort to install "parallel development" policies for "Coloreds" by giving them political parties and an elected Colored Representatives' Council with limited powers has been more of an embarrassment than a strongpoint for the apartheid system.

Labor Supported
Registration for the council's election dropped from 79 per cent in 1969 to 59 per cent in 1975, although anyone who does not register risks being fined \$55. Only a quarter of the electorate voted, and they gave the anti-apartheid Labor party an overwhelming majority.

After a series of disputes, Mr. Vorster's government ousted Labor party leader Sonny Leon as chairman of the council, appointed one of its supporters in his



SUMMER RIOTS—Colored citizens of Tiervlei, a township near Cape Town, last Sept. 7.

place and passed a law giving the minister of Colored relations full powers to act in the council's place, ending all pretense of the council's independence.

In September, the party's national chairman, the Rev. Alan Hendrickse, was arrested by 59 days without charge. He was released only after promising not to make any political speeches outside the council's hearing room.

Even this antagonistic participation in apartheid's structures has cost the Labor party support in the increasingly radicalized community it is supposed to represent, Labor party leaders admit.

Brown Anger
"We have destroyed the pro-apartheid forces within the 'Colored' community," asserted David Curry, the insurance broker who is the party's deputy leader. "But it is getting harder to work within the system. If the whites had offered to make a deal 10 years ago with the 'Coloreds,' it might have been acceptable. But it's too late now. The whites have showed they can't accept any people of color."

The growing concern in Afrikanerdom over the anger of "the brown Afrikaners" has sparked a determined drive for change in the unlikely precincts of the "daughter" church established for "Coloreds" by the Afrikaners' Dutch Reformed Church.

"It is vital for the Afrikaner to have a moral basis for what he is doing," said the Rev. Alan Boesak, a 30-year-old minister in the church and chaplain at the "Colored University" at Bellville. "He depends on the so-called 'Coloreds' to say that it's all right to give his policies credibility, even when the police are shooting our people in the street."

"We will not give that approval," he continued. "As blacks and ministers of God we are standing on the side of the oppressed. It is time the Afrikaners faced their guilt."

The Rev. John Hartney, who supports the Rev. Boesak's campaign to get the Dutch Reformed Church to end its segregation of congregations and to condemn apartheid, maintained that black Dutch Reformed ministers could have special impact by ending their silence on apartheid.

"The Afrikaners have a saying that their own dog bites you the hardest. We are in a good position to confront them. The church has to deal with us."

South Africa Anti-Riot Bill
Provides for Wartime Steps

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 31 (Reuters).—The government today proposed virtually wartime measures to combat any future black rioting in the republic.

A defense amendment bill listed total censorship, the requisition of military equipment and wider conscription as measures that could be taken by the President during operations in defense of the republic or for the suppression of terrorism or suppression of internal disorder.

Under existing laws, powers of censorship and requisition may be used only in times of war.

The bill would permit the President to take possession of buildings, vehicles, aircraft and other equipment needed for the mobilization of the armed services.

Call-Up Provisions
It would allow the authorities to call up reservists more often than at present. Conscription now provides for an initial one year of service followed by five further periods of 19 days or more.

It was understood here that the call-up provisions were designed to meet situations where reservists might be needed to help riot police for just a few days.

Troops had not been used so far to counter black unrest in African townships, where at least

350 Africans have died since June in demonstrations against the apartheid system.

But another government measure published last week, the civil protection bill, empowers the defense minister to direct any members of the armed forces to "activate civil protection" in emergencies, including riots.

Tanzania Article
On U.S. Aide Said
To Draw Protest

DAR ES SALAAM, Jan. 31 (UPI).—The United States today protested publication in the government press here of an article critical of Andrew Young, Washington's new ambassador to the United Nations, embassy sources said.

A letter written by U.S. Ambassador James Spain charged it was "inappropriate to publish the article on the eve" of a visit by Mr. Young to Tanzania, the sources said.

Mr. Spain sent the letter to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The article appeared in the government newspaper, Sunday News. It was written by a black U.S. university student here, Omma Price, who described Mr. Young's UN appointment as "both a political move and a public relations stunt."

Mr. Young is scheduled to arrive in Tanzania Wednesday at the invitation of President Julius Nyerere to attend Saturday's celebration marking the merger of the political party on Zanzibar.

He will go to Lagos next Monday. His 10-day trip has been described as a fact-finding mission.

U.S., the Sudan Seen on Verge Of Establishing Closer Ties

By David B. Ottaway

KHARTOUM, the Sudan, Jan. 31 (WP).—After a decade of periodic tensions and repeated setbacks in their relations, the United States and the Sudan appear to be on the verge of establishing closer ties.

If a breakthrough occurs, it will be due partly to the persistent efforts of Sudanese President Gaafar Numeiri, who has shifted within high-power and Arab rivalries in northeastern Africa.

A broad array of Western nations and conservative Arab oil powers led by Saudi Arabia and Kuwait have come to the economic and diplomatic rescue of the Numeiri government, which had depended heavily on Moscow for arms and aid until a few years ago.

Today the Soviet Union and its key Arab ally, Libya, are regarded as the country's prime enemies. The new backbone of Numeiri's foreign policy is a U.S.-blessed triangular partnership among Egypt, Saudi Arabia and the Sudan.

Support of U.S.
The overt and concrete support of the United States, which was previously lacking, seems now to be in the making.

There is a steady stream of U.S. businessmen to the Nile River capital these days. The U.S. Agency for International Development is cranking up a new, \$10-million to \$20-million economic aid program, and Washington recently approved the sale of arms to this country.

"Relations between us and Sudan are developing in a very satisfactory direction and are now very good," U.S. Ambassador William Brown said. "We are working to develop a very meaningful program here."

It has been a long, hard, uphill struggle for those favoring closer U.S.-Sudanese relations to break a diplomatic logjam dating back to the 1967 Arab-Israeli war, when the Sudan abruptly severed its ties with the United States.

Initiative Taken
Then, having taken the initiative among Arab states to renew relations with Washington in July, 1972, President Numeiri saw his overture spoiled by the assassination of U.S. Ambassador Cleo Noel and his aide, George Curtis Moore, here in March, 1973. A heavy pall immediately fell over relations between the two countries, made even worse by President Numeiri's decision under Arab pressure to release the Palestinian terrorists responsible for the deed.

Washington recalled Ambassador Brewer in June, 1974, for six months in protest. Strong lobbying by the State Department's State Foreign Service officers prevented any significant thaw in the prevailing coolness in relations until last year.

Now, however, things are visibly changing—and at a crucial moment in the life of the Sudan. President Numeiri has veered sharply toward the West and the oil states in search of economic and military assistance to bolster his hand against Egypt and Ethiopia, the two neighboring nations he is now convinced are conspiring with Soviet help to overthrow him.

The 47-year-old general is still recovering from the shock of the nearly successful Libyan-sponsored coup attempt against him in July. That event has apparently removed any lingering

doubts he might have had about the need to beef up his security apparatus and also to switch his source of military supplies from the Soviet Union to the West.

Reports circulating here say President Numeiri is considering the purchase of up to half a billion dollars worth of Western arms in the next few years, with the cost to be borne primarily by Saudi Arabia.

Communications, Sensors
In mid-November the outgoing Ford administration ruled that the Sudan was now eligible to buy U.S. military equipment. Pentagon sources said at the time that President Numeiri's first request probably would be for communications equipment and sensors for monitoring anti-government activities within the sprawling, million-square-mile nation, the largest in Africa.

AID director Frederick Maclean said he is planning projects roadbuilding, agriculture extension, manpower development and health. But all await approval by Washington and the final shape of the program is uncertain. Thus, it seems like that U.S. military assistance will proceed at any economic aid.

President Numeiri has established a special interministerial committee to foster U.S.-Sudanese relations, especially the expansion of technical and economic cooperation. It is headed by Mansour Khalid, the former foreign minister and now special adviser to the President.

One of the main aims of the committee is reportedly to help U.S. investors overcome the enormous government red tape and execute their projects with a minimum of delay. Deal with the local bureaucracy still a major obstacle for investors.

But with the Sudan embarking on a \$45-billion, six-year development plan and the Arab nations planning to invest \$7 billion during the next 10 years, such prospects are regarded as excellent by Western economists and businessmen here.

Rhodesia Claims Guerrillas Seize 400 Black Pupils

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Jan. 31 (UPI).—Rhodesian nation guerrillas have kidnapped black mission school pupils marched them at gunpoint to Botswana, a spokesman for Rhodesian Information Department said today.

The students, who attended mission schools at Tuli, about 400 miles south of Salisbury, the Botswana border.

No details of the abduction have been released, but the government has arranged to fly the pupils to the area to interview parents of the missing pupils.

The kidnapping follows reports of increased guerrilla insurgency from Botswana, which has been harboring Rhodesian guerrillas. Police sources said that they were several reports of guerrillas recruiting Rhodesian blacks at the Botswana border. They then flown to Zambia and given military training, the sources said.

In July, 1973 a guerrilla kidnapped nearly 300 black schoolchildren from the Albert Mission in northern Rhodesia, and marched them through dense forest to Mozambique border. Rhodesian security forces rescued most of the schoolchildren.

School Boycott In Cape Town

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 31 (UPI).—Primary and secondary schools in Cape Town's black townships were deserted today following a decision by students to boycott classes again.

The students first kept from class last summer to protest the release of a student detained by police during a school government election.

In recent weeks, students have been returning to school. But at a meeting at Gugulethu Township yesterday, students said that they had been steam-rollered into agreeing to return to classes and resume the boycott, extending it to apply to primary schools also.

2 Danish Newspaper Shut by Labor Strife

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 31 (UPI).—Denmark's leading daily Berlingske Tidende, and tabloid B.T. suspended publication after the management of 1,600 workers last night in extended dispute with print over modernization plans.

The newspaper group has posted staff cuts and the decision of new technology to make production economically viable, but the printers opposed any curbs on work force and the employers of outside labor to do jobs merely done by printing workers.

Eruption on Guadeloupe

POINTE-A-PITRE, Guadeloupe, Jan. 31 (Reuters).—The South volcano erupted Saturday, prompting authorities on French Caribbean island to close roads to the area.

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Began With a Letter

Communist Version of Lonely Hearts Club

By Mark Brayne

BERLIN, Jan. 31 (Reuters).—Nearly a million single men and women in East Germany aged over 25 can take heart from a new movement that has brought the opening in Karl-Marx-Stadt of the country's first "single-only" club.

It began a year ago with a letter from a 35-year-old woman textile engineer to the women's magazine *Für Dich*. Marriage advertisements in the newspaper had not helped, she said, and eligible men of her generation were not to be found in cafés and at dances. "Often totally downcast," she asked whether the state could provide an official marriage service.

"In the capitalist world a lucrative business is made by matchmakers casting in on the distress of people looking for a partner," replied Siegfried Schnabl, East Germany's most prominent sexologist and marriage counselor.

This exploitation of human yearning was alien to a socialist

society, he declared, "but this in no way alters the fact that in our country also many people are frustrated in their desire for marital happiness."

The textile engineer's lament, Dr. Schnabl later wrote, was followed by "mountains" of letters from other single persons—which prompted him to take action in his hometown of Karl-Marx-Stadt.

Starting with a discreet advertisement in a local newspaper, a club was founded in one of the city's new quarters—and the lonely began beating a path to its door. Dr. Schnabl told the newspaper *Leipziger Volkszeitung*. The city council chipped in with financial help and soon the club's fortnightly meetings—the venue known only to those who were genuinely interested and could prove they were single—were packed by 150 to 300 people.

The evening begins, Dr. Schnabl told the *Volkszeitung*, with a variety act or a lecture on "the psychology of pair-making," family law or other relevant topics. Then "people dance, with

a master of ceremonies helping along the atmosphere and the contacts."

"The first marriage is already definite," he said, "and will be celebrated with several hundred guests."

Apart from the social motive of bringing unmarried people together, Dr. Schnabl made clear that the continued problem of East Germany's small population and low birth rate had played its part in the calculations.

"We recognized that, apart from the question of individual happiness, it was necessary to help bring about people's desire to have a family on socio-political grounds too," he said, "in the interests of family planning and encouraging births at the most appropriate time of life."

For every 10 women between 45 and 50, official statistics show, there are seven men, while for those between 50 and 60 there are only six. Of some 350,000 single people over 25 in the country—the official figure—two-thirds are women.

The marriage columns of the national press are full every week, but for every one man looking for a partner, there are usually three women.

The Ads

"Am 23, 1.63 meters, not stupid but not perfect, and seek you," read one of some 50 advertisements by women in a recent edition of the Berlin daily *Berliner Zeitung*.

"Am good-looking, well-cared-for, good-humored and with many interests," declared another 35-year-old with an 8-year-old son.

"Am many-sided, love nature, good housekeeper, still look good but alone and 65," wrote another. But according to Dr. Schnabl and the letters to *Für Dich*, many older women have tried and failed

to find their man with the newspaper ads—and were more than enthusiastic about the idea of a singles club.

One successful career woman, rarely invited out by her married friends, complained that a single person was often excluded from a normal social life. "I begin to ask myself," she said, "should life really be over at 28?"

"It only remains to hope that Dr. Schnabl's call for clubs, circles or groups of like-minded people will soon become reality, since Old Father Time makes us neither more beautiful nor more attractive," she added.

Second Wave Of U.S. Artists For Lagos Fête

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (UPI).—After two weeks of uncertainty, U.S. State Department fund have been obtained to fly an additional 352 Afro-American performers to the 2d World Festival of Black and African Arts (FESTAG).

The artists, writers and dancers, who left today for Nigeria, will replace the 210 U.S. performers who have been in the festival village outside Lagos since Jan. 13.

This funding means that of the 800 performers scheduled to go to the festival, 450 will actually appear.

They are traveling in a charter plane provided by State Department funds, said Jeff Donaldson, chairman of the festival's American committee. The State Department also paid for the first charter flight, bringing the total to \$389,000 the government has spent on air travel.

The Orchids That Bloom In a Brussels Suburb

By Joan Z. Shore

RUSSELS (OET).—Fifteen minutes from downtown Brussels, in a wintery Brussels suburb, half a million orchid plants are bursting into bloom.

They are the passion and hobby of industrialist Jacques Solvay, who went to Bruges one day to buy a few plants for his home and ended up with a nursery. That was in 1963, his wife, Jacqueline, recalls. "Jacques came back with a few orchids," she says. "I think he visited had gone bankrupt, and was going to close his entire collection of 1,000 plants." They were donated from the first orchids brought to Belgium a century ago by two Flemish collectors, Comte de Hemptinne and the Count de Kerschove, and in a way represented an irreplaceable cultural heritage. Rather than let the collection broken up, Jacques Solvay decided to buy it and transplant it to his family estate in Le Ruisseau, a Brussels suburb. He also took 10 workmen to the nursery, who helped him transform the old vegetable garden into 10 acres of horticulture, a place long before local florists were clamoring for his flowers.

Blooming Season

The nursery, called Le Long, today employs 13 gardeners and botanists, and is among the largest orchid-growing firms in Europe. It exports to France, Germany, Italy and Eastern Europe. Peak activity comes in January and February during the coming season. Out of the vast orchid family of 15,000 species, millions of varieties, Le Long and its staff cultivate and sell about 100,000 plants each year. They range from the tiny white orchids, which "bloom" at Christmas after its leaves have fallen, to the enormous *Cattleya*, the traditional high-school-prom corsage. *Cattleyas* were the favorite of Belgium's late Queen Elizabeth, grandmother of King Baudouin, and she made them a royal trademark by always pinning one on her lapel or handbag. Belgium's present Queen, Fabiola, refers orchid sprays and her

bouquet invariably comes from the Solvay greenhouses.

The small green varieties, explains Mrs. Solvay, who is French and grew up in New York, are admired by Americans and Germans but are shunned by Belgians, who prefer the pink, mauve and purple tones. And white flowers, in general, are less appreciated by Continental than by Anglo-Saxons, although Mrs. Solvay cultivates a big plot of white calla lilies for her personal use at home. "My Belgian friends hate them," she says. She also notes that certain varieties, among themselves, have definite likes and dislikes. The *Phalaenopsis*, or "butterfly" orchid, often used in wedding bouquets, is an extreme prima donna: it detests calla lilies and apples, and must never be placed in a dining room.

Most orchids are scentless, but a few varieties have a strong vanilla-like perfume. The Slipper orchid looks, but does not behave, like the Venus Fly Trap, and the *Odontodia* orchid, from the Himalayan slopes, must actually be grown in a "coldhouse"—a green house that duplicates its cool natural habitat. A well-tended orchid plant can live 60 or 70 years, or longer, but must be repotted every year.

Potting Mix

Solvay's orchids are potted in a special mixture of osmunds (a fern-like substance from Italy), sphagnum moss (from California and Washington), and synthetic perlite (tiny white beads of plastic foam). They are irrigated with pure rainwater, collected in a reservoir. But Jacques Solvay is experimenting now with hydroponics, which would save the nursery its major year-round task: the cleaning, root-trimming and repotting of every plant. "It's an engineer by training," says Mrs. Solvay, "so he's going into this in a very scientific way. He's already grown tomatoes hydroponically, and made the whole family eat them."

The heart of the nursery is the small laboratory where several



United Press International.

Queen Fabiola, corsage of orchids, and King Baudouin.

kinds of reproduction and cross-breeding are carried out. The most sophisticated reproduction technique, developed by an American, induces rapid cell division through the use of rotating test tubes and neon lights. After one month, hundreds of plantlets are ready to be transferred to sterile flasks, and the first flowers are produced three to four years later, instead of in the normal six to seven years.

The Solvays have developed many new orchid varieties, and their genealogical charts list such intriguing crosses as *Helias* with *Pocahontas*, *Pavlova* with *Puddleham*, *King Arthur* with *Palatine*, and *Psychodell* with *Warrior's Green*. But they destroy thousands of plants every year that don't come up to par, either because they are ugly, unhealthy, not long-lasting, or not color-fast in the light.

The natural sources for orchids are Asia and Central and South America. They transplant well to Mexico and Hawaii, where they can be grown outdoors with some protection. In Europe, where indoor culture is required, there is only a handful of dedicated growers. "Orchid growers are a kind of friendly Mafia," says Mrs. Solvay. "They talk to each other and exchange information."

They're not competitive, because each one has his own specialty. On their frequent travels, the Solvays arrange to meet other growers and always return home with new "mother plants."

Five years ago, they decided to open a showroom at Le Long Pond, where they sell orchids and house plants. The prices are reasonable, but the Solvays take care not to compete with their main customers, the florists. In spite of the big retail markup on orchids—usually two or three times the nursery price—they are still cheaper in Belgium than in France or the United States.

"Flowers aren't a luxury here," says Mrs. Solvay. "The Germans and Dutch love plants, but Belgians love cut flowers. They send them for every possible occasion—dinner parties, weddings, funerals. Even the opening of a new neighborhood butcher shop will have its spray of orchids."

Americans Who Work for No Pay

By Virginia Lee Warren

NEW YORK (UPI).—The respect for the work ethic, the laborer is worthy of his pay, has always made anyone who insisted upon working without pay seem something of an anomaly.

Yet the volunteers, in the United States—estimates of their number range from 37 million to 40 million—have no real counterpart at any place else in the world. Deeply ingrained in the American psyche is the notion of altruism, believed to account for the surging of this phenomenon since the nation's founding. It is understood that by now it is almost too strong to stand to any threat, whether ideological or economic.

The ideological threat occurred about two and a half years ago when the National Organization for Women came out against working without pay. NOW's opposition seems to have had minimal effect.

Then there was the recent recession. Many feared it would use some of those who were giving their time to seek paying jobs. It had more effect than NOW on volunteerism, but not at all much, interviews in cities and a typical smaller community showed.

Meaning

For one thing, in a recession pay aren't easy to get. For another, as Anne Braden, director of Volunteers for the Center in Gainesville, Fla., has found, people are more willing to volunteer during economic hard times than during prosperity. People are being coming to us during unemployment; they want to do something with their time, something that is meaningful."

And an unexpected dividend on the economic woes of New York City has been an upsurge in volunteerism. "Our numbers have increased for about a year," said Dulcie Schackman of the city's Voluntary Action Center one day.

The interviews showed that this was not true of every group in every place. But for every one that has had men and women walk out because they no longer want to work without pay, there seems to be another group that is having no trouble getting them.

In New Orleans, while Adele Brinkman, director of Volunteers Government Responsibility, is saying, "The very people who many years ago were the backbone of volunteerism—youth, women with families—are now saying they must go to work," the Junior League was saying it had no shortages of volunteers and the public school system was reporting that its number of teachers was growing.

In San Francisco, according to Ed Hester, executive director of Volunteers for the United Public Schools, the economy has freed many parents, 35 per cent of whom are single mothers, to be paying jobs. But the number of volunteers at the University of California Medical Center is high as it was 10 years ago; though there are fewer who are middle-aged, there are many who are students. They have

been encouraged to gain experience that would help them if they go into medicine.

One reason NOW's pronouncements had so little effect is that they were directed against women working without pay; but many volunteers today are men. Also NOW's attitude boomeranged in at least a couple of instances.

"Being attacked by NOW was a good thing for us," Cynthia Deal, national chairman of Volunteers for the American Red Cross, said recently in Washington. "It gave valuable publicity to volunteers; it got us on Page One and solidified the resolve of those who want to give of their time."

On the other hand, also in Washington, Mildred Gornie, national district representative for the Mid-Atlantic region of the National Council of Jewish Women, acknowledged that her organization "has had a lot of trouble with the women's liberation movement."

She said, "We have lost volunteers to the ranks of the professionally employed. And the national board of our council is looking into ways to combat this trend."

What the interviews in the 12 places showed was that some institutions and programs, such as hospitals and the Red Cross, never have any serious lack of people who are willing, even eager, to work without pay.

However, in San Francisco, Janet Boyer, chairman of volunteers for the Western field office of the Red Cross, said her or-

ganization had lost some through the gas shortage that started a few years ago.

While, by and large, the number of volunteers has not changed, except to grow proportionately with the population, the volunteers themselves have changed a good deal. In city after city the theme was: "They are no longer content to do the do-gooder job week after week; the days when you could expect a person to do the same thing over and over are gone. Their expectations are greater."

In Philadelphia, Susan Beneman, president of the Pennsylvania Association of Hospital Auxiliaries, said, "In past years hospital volunteers worked in snack bars and gift shops. It's harder and harder to get volunteers to go into them. They want work that is directly patient-oriented."

In Houston, Gay Lyders, assistant chairman of Volunteers in the Public Schools, said, "Volunteers are a lot more selective about the work they will do. It's got to have some fulfillment in it."

In Detroit, Gail Kass, president of the Junior League, said, "Our members want more relevant work today, work that will add to their own lives."

And in Boston, Nancy Olshansky, president of the Greater Boston section of the National Council of Jewish Women, said, "The work has changed greatly. When women volunteer they want to do something meaningful and intellectually challenging."

Paris Couture Houses—Aristocracy of Fashion

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Jan. 31 (UPI).—Last week's shows of couture clothes proved that made-to-order fashion is no longer an endangered species. Questions about its moral or financial validity, its meaning in today's world or its slipping creative power are beside the point.

It makes no difference that only 3,000 women can afford the clothes. It makes no difference that ready-to-wear has run away with the show. It makes no difference that the jeans-clad youth do not know what couture is all about. It makes no difference that couture is losing and will continue to lose money.

Like a shrewd, sturdy old lady, couture, against all odds, has survived. Now is the time to admit that the couture collections are the grand opera of fashion. Creative and brilliant as it is, ready-to-wear cannot compare when it comes to prestige and power.

A few years ago the situation was not so clear. Now it is. Couture is the key to class and money, the magic word that opens the gates to fame and fortune. Today, well-managed couture houses are in the chips (because of their own ready-to-wear lines and licensing operations).

The ready-to-wear designers are still struggling. It took years for Karl Lagerfeld (Chloé), an enormously talented designer in a class with Yves Saint Laurent, to have his own perfume. It

took him years to develop a money-making licensing operation.

In any social gathering of any importance, you always find couture designers (whose houses and life-styles, by the way, easily match the rich crowd they travel with) exorcising the wealthiest women in the world.

The ready-to-wear designers hang around La Coupole, go in for rustic living and have developed an inverted Left Bank snobism which often amounts to frustrated social climbing.

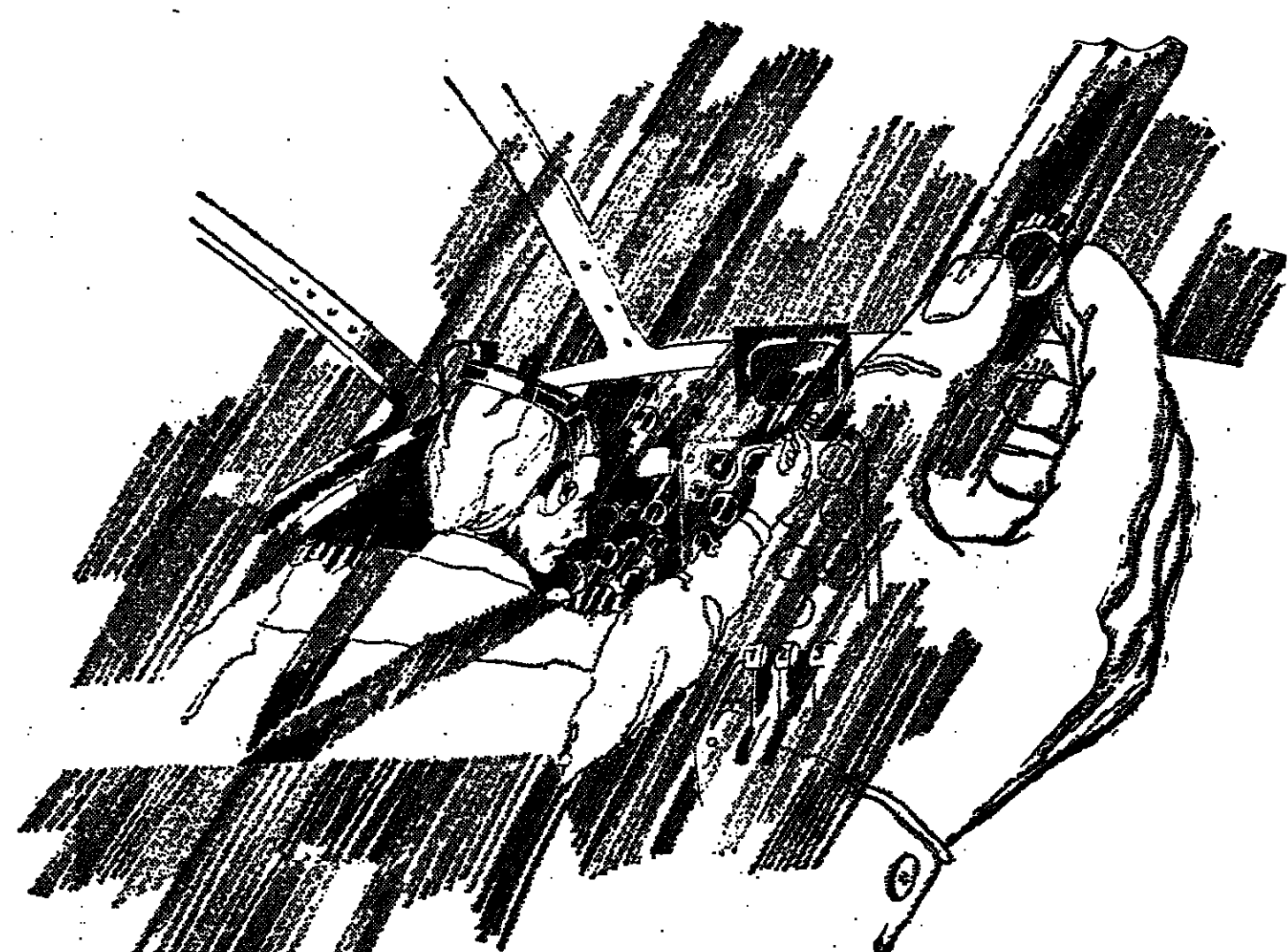
They are not asked to the Rothschilds. They are not on the list for the fancy parties. Some of them may make a lot of money but they are not social.

So they pretend not to care and even to despise a world to which, in effect, they do not have access.

But the situation is galling and both sides know, by now, where they stand and what they stand for.

Couture has pulled itself together. It has stopped trying to copy ready-to-wear and it is again so grand that last week's collections were full of hats. Yes, hats. Real hats, cartwheels and halos, lined with flustering pastels. Next thing you know, they will revive gloves.

It is wonderful because well-heeled couture houses can now afford to carry a lofty, luxurious image and damn the expense.



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The First Days: Don Quixote...

Nothing, of course, has been irretrievably committed in these first days, but President Carter's sketch of an agenda is bold, even venturesome. Too much can be made of his slow and steady cadence, the symbolic gestures to down-home simplicity. There's no telling how the new President will fare, but he is leaving a trail of clues about what he will attempt: a lot.

He wants to engage the Russians in a major effort to turn off the nuclear arms race while also making the United States a champion of the politically repressed everywhere, perhaps including the Soviet Union. He wants to lead the industrial democracies into economic collaboration among themselves and in their dealings with the rest of the world. He wants to force the pace of negotiations in the Middle East and, without direct intervention, to sponsor the cause of blacks in southern Africa.

At home, he wants to stimulate the economy and inspire confidence in investors and consumers while also hoarding the revenues that, with recovery, will let him mount major federal programs to deal with unemployment, welfare and health care. He wants to devise an energy program that will conserve resources at home and regain bargaining leverage abroad.

There is more than that in Mr. Carter's campaign litany of promises and objectives, but these objectives have already passed from the speech writers to the new team of administrators and emissaries. The style is still exploratory, reinforcing the campaign image of a prudent man who can be stared down into quick compromise. But the appetite looks large.

The best evidence lies in Mr. Carter's proposed stimulus for the economy. He had been under great pressure from experts and businessmen to reach for a quick fix of \$20 billion or even \$30 billion in extra deficit spending this year, mostly through huge tax cuts for both business and individuals. Conservatives wished for a permanent tax cut, to be spent randomly in response to market forces. Liberals wished for accelerated programs of job creation. Mr. Carter decided upon \$31 billion, but spread over two years, with mostly tax reductions now and less than a third of the total for

public works and employment projects next year, after there has been time to design them.

To many, this represents timidity on all counts. But what has been slighted in the analyses is the giant Carter ambition that lurks in this strategy. If he gets his way, only about a third of the entire amount will pass beyond government control; for every \$1 surrendered to the private economy, \$2 in future taxing power will be retained. That power would bring even more money to Washington if the economy booms, to become the fuel that drives the Carter engines of reform. In sum, the President wants the means to lead, not just to preside, and who can blame him?

Mr. Carter's approach to the Soviet Union has been clouded this weekend by some confusion among new hands in the State Department, but they seemed only to be acting upon the bold line suggested by their President. In just one week, the President has tried to seize the propaganda initiative by advocating not just a further partial ban on nuclear testing, but a total ban, beyond the Russians' declared readiness. Moreover, he keeps urging not only a freeze on strategic weapons, as in a pending but incomplete agreement, but also the eventual elimination of all nuclear weapons, by means that no expert has so far devised.

Yet the new administration has appeared almost eager to condemn the treatment of dissidents in Czechoslovakia and the threats to Andrei Sakharov, a leading dissident in the Soviet Union. That brought a prompt protest from Moscow and a claim of confusion, without retraction, from the State Department. But Mr. Carter's inaugural address and subsequent statements suggested that he did indeed wish to define more narrowly the inherited concepts of détente: arms control above all else, but still not at the expense of suppressing U.S. identification with human rights. He must know that the Russians deeply resent such "interference," yet he seems determined to burden his diplomacy with ideals.

The question that once was Jimmy Who? is becoming How? After his extraordinary passage from Plains to the White House, who dares argue that he is overreaching?

...And the Windmill on the Hill

President Carter observed the other day that when it came to the Senate's constitutional duty to advise and consent, the members were doing better on the advice than on the consent. This half-humorous, half-serious comment was evoked by the delay in the confirmation of Attorney General Griffin Bell and the forced withdrawal of Theodore Sorensen's nomination to be director of Central Intelligence.

For their part, Sen. Robert C. Byrd of West Virginia, the new majority leader, and House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill subsequently voiced mild complaints of their own. Sen. Byrd regretted that President Carter had never sought his advice on appointments, while the speaker was chagrined that the first two persons chosen by the administration from his state, Massachusetts, are Republican gentlemen about whom he is less than enthusiastic.

It is unprecedented for an incoming president to have Congress block his nominee for a Cabinet-level post such as CIA director. It is unusual for a new president's party leaders in Congress to be grumbling aloud before he has been in office a week. Too much should not be made of these developments, yet they do tell us something about the relationship of a modern Congress and president and about Mr. Carter's prospects in particular.

Modern presidents loom large over Congress largely because they are able to exploit the instruments of mass communication more effectively than the 535 men and women of the Congress. Their hold on the public has been essential to the exercise of their formal constitutional powers. Once deprived of that influence, as Richard Nixon was in his last year, a president is almost impotent notwithstanding his formal rights.

The tiffs and joustings of early days are thus to be understood as episodes in a contest for influence. The new leaders of Con-

gress are seeking to establish patterns of cooperation with the White House that are drawn to their own advantage. Mr. Carter is President, but he has not yet achieved a presidential mastery over public opinion. To the public, he is still a smiling stranger. Many things that he has done or planned in his first days—the inaugural walk, the cutback on staff limousines, the lowering of the thermostat and the forthcoming "fire-side chat"—are intended to transform him from amiable stranger to authentic leader.

While courting public opinion, he is also seeking the cooperation of congressional leaders without yielding to them the substance of his power. In this context, there is an important difference between the complaints of Speaker O'Neill and those of Sen. Byrd. The speaker objected to the failure to consult him about the appointment of Elliot Richardson as ambassador-at-large to the Law of the Sea Conference and of Evan Doherty, a former mayor of Pittsburgh, as chief of protocol. This was an elementary political error, one that the Carter staff will soon learn to avoid.

The complaints of Sen. Byrd, however, are faintly ominous. Mr. Carter did not ask Sen. Byrd's advice on choosing a CIA director presumably because he could guess the character of advice he would receive and had determined to act otherwise. Sen. Byrd's closest allies in the Senate are conservative Democrats who take a hard line on defense and foreign-policy issues. They are prepared to coalesce on these issues with conservative Republicans and have in the past formed a powerful bloc hostile to Democratic administrations. As events developed, Mr. Sorensen aroused opposition from some liberals as well as conservatives, a grouping unlikely to recur. But Mr. Carter will have to observe more than the forms of consultation if he is to prevail on substance.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Violence and Spanish Army

A very large majority of Spaniards have voted in favor of a new democratic Spain based on consent, liberty, and the sovereignty of a freely elected parliament. A very small minority of Spaniards have been trying, consciously or not, to wreck this prospect and restore autocracy. . . . Spaniards know perfectly well that the army could "solve" Spain's problems if it wanted to. It is ominous to hear the possibility aired.

even. That it should have been aired is the fault of the small, violent minority. . . .

The history of most dictatorships shows that it was the fear of public disorder which brought the dictator strutting in arrogance on to the triumphal balcony and kept him, thereafter, in power. This development is all the more likely in Spain because of the military nature of the police and of their nationally organized status. . . .

—From The Guardian (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

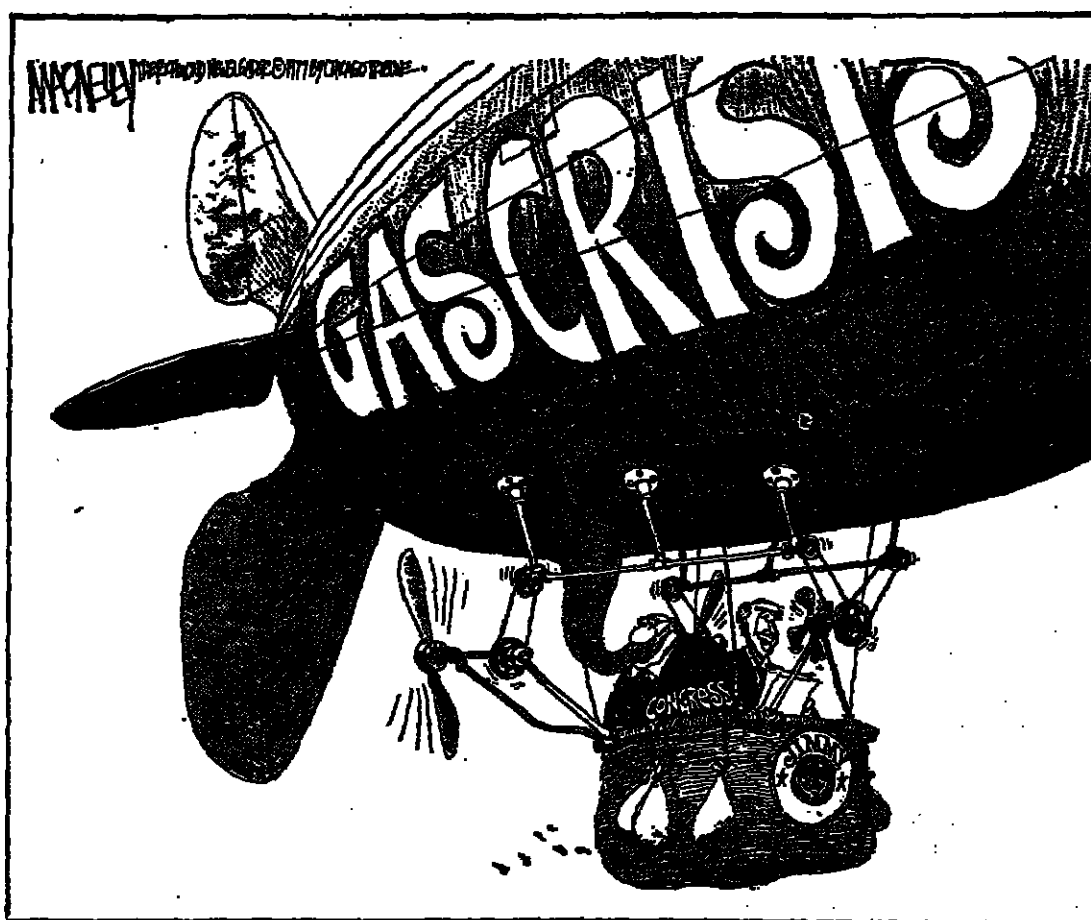
February 1, 1902

SAN FRANCISCO—"When the Siberian railroad was projected, the Russian authorities estimated the cost at 350 million rubles, but up to this date the expenditures are reported at 780 million rubles and the line is not completed yet. As the business is being conducted by a despotism there is nothing to be said about it, but had it been in the hands of a republic there would have been a red-hot demand for an investigation of the job," said this morning's editorial in the daily Call.

Fifty Years Ago

February 1, 1927

GENEVA—Dancing has so far come under the displeasure of the Catholic government of the Swiss canton of Ticino that a law has been passed preventing dancing except during the first three months of the year. Every ball must be preceded by a religious service and there are no dances at all. Between the ages of 16 and 30, the dancers, both boys and girls, must be accompanied by their parents.



A Craving for Rights

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON—Jimmy Carter's commitment to the support of human rights abroad was almost certain to produce a clash with Soviet authorities at some point. But it has come much sooner than could have been expected, in the affair of Andrei Sakharov.

Soviet prosecutors began it when they called in Sakharov, the most important voice for human rights in the Soviet Union, and threatened to charge him unless he ceased "hostile and slanderous" activities. State Department spokesmen said any attempt to "intimidate" Sakharov would violate "accepted international standards"—a reference to the Helsinki agreement. That denounced the State Department for an "unwary play."

The episode is no doubt awkward for a new administration. But it may be just as well that it came so early, if wise lessons are drawn about how to deal with the Russians, on this delicate but profoundly important question.

One need is to make Soviet leaders understand that there is a genuine, widespread U.S. concern for human rights, Carter surely reflected a popular feeling when he emphasized the issue in his campaign, and when he spoke in his inaugural address of people around the world "yearning for basic human rights."

Americans are especially interested in the Soviet situation. The brutal treatment of dissidents arouses intense sympathy here, as indeed it does in Western Europe, because the afflicted individuals are enough like us so that we identify with them—and because their stories are often such nightmares of cruelty.

In a letter to Carter, Sakharov mentioned 15 current Soviet victims. Any one of those cases would arouse any thoughtful person in the West: Pyotr Ruban, for example, sentenced to eight years in a labor camp and five more in internal exile for making a wooden statue of liberty in honor of the Bicentennial. Dr. Mikhail Stern, eight years on crudely fabricated charges of soliciting bribes for medical treatment, after his two sons left for Israel; Semyon Chuzman, a psychiatrist, sent to a labor camp for defending the sanity of a dissenter who was kept in a psychiatric ward.

Concern about such uncivilized Soviet official behavior is not just a phenomenon among little circles of soft-hearted U.S. liberals. It is a political fact of life in the United States, and one that has to be understood if détente is to have a lasting place in Soviet-U.S. relations.

Silence

Failure to understand that proved deeply damaging, perhaps fatal, to the Nixon-Kissinger version of détente. Americans saw the impression that the United States had implicitly agreed to be silent about Soviet suppression of human rights. That seemed a soulless kind of détente, and it lost support right across the political spectrum. Public opinion can certainly not be expected to support a new effort for improved relations now unless there are elements of hope for greater humanity in Soviet policy.

But it is also necessary to reassure Soviet leaders that the new Carter emphasis on human rights is not part of a political offensive against them. And if we step back and try to imagine how the United States looks to them at this moment, we may see some reason for such a fear. The beginning of the Carter administration has coincided with an enormous campaign of military fear in this country.

The Pentagon, Republican politicians, right-wing intellectuals and others are painting a picture of imminent Soviet military superiority and demanding greater U.S. defense spending—which would produce, as night follows day, more Soviet weaponry.

Soviet leaders, knowing of these factors in current U.S. opinion, might mistake expressions of concern for human rights as the work of people with a political axe to grind. The last statement the other day took that line, saying some elements in Washington had "a very strong anti-Soviet itch."

Washington also has to be understanding of political realities in Moscow, and not crowd those who do want better relations with the West. They have their internal opposition, and right now the leadership is also dealing with West European Communists and their liberal ideas.

An Italian Communist delegation recently made a pointed call on a Soviet dissenter, Roy Medvedev, and signed him up for a book.

What the Carter administration can rightly offer Soviet leaders, in these circumstances, is assurance that it does genuinely want to ease tensions. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance has doubtless already followed that course, in the wake of the Sakharov episode, by emphasizing to the Russians the seriousness and urgency of the President's desire for agreement on arms limitation.

In short, the new czar on human rights has to be accompanied by vigorous moves toward other desirable goals in Soviet-U.S. relations. The administration must persuade the Russians that the U.S. feeling about human rights is real—but also that there is a real desire for agreements on arms and trade if basic terms can be met.

A Plus for Carter

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON—Twelve days after the inauguration, the vital distinction between the Ford and Carter administrations has emerged in plain view. The change is not, as President Carter proclaimed it in his inaugural address, a thing of the "spirit."

On the contrary, in matters of spirit what is striking is the continuity. The big distinction lies in competence.

What Carter calls the "new spirit" actually started when Gerald Ford took office in 1974. Carter's walk down Pennsylvania Avenue is the counterpart of Ford's toasting his own muffins. Carter's stress on limitations echoes Ford's acknowledgment he was "not a Lincoln."

Both men have moved in almost equal measure to democratize the White House and to push authority out to the different departments. Carter may have a little public relations edge with his limit on chauffeur cars, but I will be much more impressed when he allows a skilled but not friendly journalist to come as close to the inner workings of his government as John Hersey came to the Ford administration.

Brain Power

But if the spirit is not all that different, the Carter Cabinet clearly has far more brain power. Probably the biggest trade-up is in the area of economic policy. Ford and his men were doctrinaire conservatives, bound by the theology of the free market, not to mention the business interest, against taking the mix of measures that would both curtail inflation and promote recovery effectively. Instead, they concentrated on inflation to the point where the country entered its deepest and most prolonged post-war recession.

The chief Carter advisers—Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal, Charles Schultze, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, and Bert Lance of the Office of Management and Budget—have no such ideological hangups. They are going to walk and chew gum at the same time—that is, promote recovery and hold down inflation simultaneously. The device is an "income policy," which is a fancy way of saying that a wide variety of different government actions (consultation, persuasion, publicity, warning and example) are going to be concentrated against

wage and price rises that push up living costs even when there is excess capacity and high unemployment.

In strategic matters, the Ford administration in its last year gave a free hand to the generals, admirals and defense contractors. These filled the air with advertising warnings of dire peril from the Soviet Union. On the strength of those warnings they helped block further progress in a second arms control agreement between the Soviet Union and the United States. They also drove a brick trade in selling all the military hardware they could produce (and some they couldn't) here and abroad.

The Carter administration has set some of the best brains in the country to cleaning up the mess. Secretary of Defense Harold Brown and Secretary of State Cyrus Vance are working together to put a hold on the all-out development of Cruise missiles, which would threaten any new arms control agreement with the Soviet Union.

Brown is trying to thicken the office of secretary of defense to prevent end runs by the military services. He has put two extraordinarily able lawyers—Grady Claytor, the former head of Southern Railway, and James Woolsey of the Senate Armed Services Committee—at the Navy Department where they can begin straightening out the chaos of the shipyards. Vance, though some of his early appointments feature flashiness over depth and affirmative action for blacks and women over competence, has named two strong figures—Leslie Gelb, a former New York Times reporter, and Joseph Nye, a professor at Harvard—to check the spread of weapons abroad.

Social Policy

One area where improvement is not so marked is social policy. The new people at the Justice Department (under Judge Griffin Bell) and the Department of Housing and Urban Development (under Patricia Harris) are not notable improvements over the able persons they replace. But Joseph Califano brings new zest and know-how to the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

In the natural resources area, James Schlesinger, the new top energy adviser, more than matches in personal force and acumen all of the previous advisers in the Interior Department and the other energy posts put together. It is typical of his insight that the administration has fastened onto the cold spell to re-emphasize the energy crisis. There is reason, in sum, for new hope in the Carter administration. Not because it is spiritually better than the Ford administration. The big change lies in brains, and it is too bad that a national mood so much colored by the overlearned lessons of Vietnam and the Great Society smothered the difference in plain rhetoric.

Harry Debelius

From Madrid:

The latest version of the draft bill to reform the state-run trade unions offer too little, too late...

MADRID—When Franco's rump parliament gave ground to voting on the bill to reform Spain's state-run trade union system, it will make little difference which way the vote goes, for the latest version of the draft offers too little, too late. Events have been moving much faster than the legislators.

Why, then, did the government headed by Premier Adolfo Suarez go to the trouble of sponsoring legislation to change the nature of the obligatory *sindicatos* which Spain inherited from the late generalissimo?

The answer is simple. Both the first and the second post-Franco governments were committed to political reform from the start, and in Spain today that means reform of the labor laws as well. Perhaps because Carlos Arias's ideas on reform were lukewarm, his government had planned to combine the reform of the *sindicatos* with reform of the structure of the Cortes (parliament).

His successor, Mr. Suarez, however, realized that to combine the two matters in one bill would be to risk total failure of the reform program. A combination of the two would have collided not only with the innate resistance to change in the largely appointed Cortes, it would have also assured the negative vote of the *sindicatos* bloc, a bloc comprising more than two-thirds of the Cortes membership and consisting of people who are in the legislature precisely because of their jobs in the *sindicatos* which they obviously want to protect.

Other Solutions

To avoid the obstacle of Cortes resistance, the government undoubtedly considered other possible solutions. One apparent way to bring about the reform with little fuss and bother might have been to sneak it through the Cortes via the "back door": that is, by seeking parliamentary ratification of Articles 57 and 68 of the International Labor Organization convention, which guarantees free trade unions and the right to organize and carry out collective bargaining.

The articles might have been approved by the Cortes with little difficulty. After all, Spain signed the UN Charter while Franco's police continued to arrest and torture political prisoners.

But to attempt the reform in such a backhanded way would have exposed the Suarez government to criticism and accusations of duplicity from both sides. More important, any attempt by the government to enforce the contents of those articles would have run up against the legal barrier of conflict with the Organic Law, which has constitutional status and can only be changed by a special procedure, such as Cortes approval and referendum.

The *Fuero*, or Bill of Rights of the Spanish Worker, forms part of the Organic Law, and Article 13 of the *Fuero* specifically refers to the *sindicatos*, making membership obligatory for "all Spaniards who participate in work and production." In the event of any conflict between the *Fuero* and ordinary legislation, the ordinary legislation would be thrown out.

The Decree-Law

Another possible way around the Cortes that looks enticing is the decree-law, which goes into effect immediately in Spain although it can be challenged later by members of the Cortes if it contains any unconstitutional provisions. On the surface, this appears to be a simple and effective expedient, needing only the King's signature. The text of such a decree could have been just as liberal as the Premier might choose.

The only problem is, it would not have worked. Such a decree would not have stood up against the inevitable and immediate challenge from the *sindicatos* bloc in the legislature on the grounds of unconstitutionality. And Mr. Suarez finds the going slippery enough as it is in his attempt to transform an autocratic system into a democratic one. It is vital for him to tread firm legal grounds in order to avoid having to back off.

Thus there was "little choice"

for the Suarez government to present a proposal to the Cortes for the reform of the *sindicatos* as a separate bill, or otherwise put off the trade union question altogether.

The question could not be off, obviously. Workers make up an integral part of serious reform of the old *sindicatos* system. To do nothing while whispering continually to impatient trade union leaders that it would be pointless to ask the old Caudillo's Cortes to approve a truly democratic trade union system, would be to invite disaster. The political labor reformers had to go hand in hand if the government was to convince Spaniards and the world of the sincerity of its intent.

Rights

Furthermore, to the trade union question would increase the strength of left in the coming parliamentary elections, since workers tend to vote for candidates who would fight for their rights, and to opposition of leaders and strikers.

So the proposal was pressed to the Cortes. It was a proposal, timid because it was drawn up before the passage of the political reform bill, at a time when the government was loath to avoid searing controversy into opposing political reform. The parliamentary body that actually drafted the bill actually drafted the government's draft, not slightly more liberal. At during committee hearings, it was a kind of incredulous mien on the part of the government, then the bubble burst, the Cortes acted true to form.

The proposal was hotly debated. An attempt to subtly press the vertical principle in its present form, in which it would be presented to a plenary session of the Cortes in one month, it is a pallid copy of the first timid Suarez program. Assuming it is passed into law, it will not go very far to dismantling the fat *sindicatos* bureaucracy, although it will backhand legal recognition of the real and effective trade organizations which now exist. Trade union movements, the powerful Communist-led *Comisiones Obreras* and the Socialist-oriented *Confederacion General de Trabajadores* (UGT) have already indicated their disapproval of the proposed law.

A Mere Law

No doubt their activities organizational structure will remain the same after passage of the law. Probably the only noticeable difference will be the opportunity to negotiate with employers more openly in disputes. But it remains to be seen whether the leaders of the *sindicatos* will be free from police harassment may take more than a mere law to convince the Francoist political police that labor law is not an oxymoron. Proof of this lies in the way the police interpreted last Friday's order around up all extremists. It is enough of the suspects taken into custody were leaders of currently active trade unions.

Deeper changes in trade legislation will simply have to come later, after the election of a new parliament—provided parliament has enough time to deal with the matter before coming involved in the task of either calling up a constitutional assembly or drafting a constitution. It would be unwise to suppose that Franco's heirs have given up an elected government. The government would continue, endlessly amend the Francoist game's Constitution.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from its readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space. Anonymous letters are not considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed or unsigned, but preference will be given to those signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

Japan's Plant Exports Are Expected to Soar

YOKO, Jan. 31 (AP-DJ).—Exports from Japan are expected to rise sharply this year, according to a report by the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI). They predict that the country's exports will be spurred dramatically by two government programs: an increase in official development aid and a new system of export incentives to remove obstacles to the sale of Japanese goods abroad.

Trading houses report that the place of ship sales is being taken by a major profit-making industry. Japanese industries and companies are expected to increase their income of between \$15 billion and \$20 billion from plant and equipment exports on a licensed basis in 1977, a rise of 50 to 100 percent over an estimated \$10 billion in the current year, according to the Ministry of International Trade and Industry.

Concerns U.S. Post Mixed Results

NEW YORK, Jan. 31 (AP-DJ).—The U.S. oil company's fourth quarter earnings were mixed, with the major oil companies reporting a decline in earnings for the fourth quarter, but a rise in the first three quarters of the year.

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Plans to Spend \$10 Billion in 5 Years

NEW YORK, Jan. 31 (Reuters).—British Petroleum, Britain's largest oil company, plans to invest \$10 billion in the country over the next five years, according to a report by the company.

Free Issue

YOKO, Jan. 31 (AP-DJ).—The U.S. oil company's fourth quarter earnings were mixed, with the major oil companies reporting a decline in earnings for the fourth quarter, but a rise in the first three quarters of the year.

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'Victims of Group-Think' Psyching Out the Stock Market

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Jan. 31 (NYT).—In early 1972, top money managers met at the Institutional Investors' conference in New York and, in a poll, expressed the conviction that the airlines would be the best performing industry for the balance of that year. What happened? The stocks, which had been selling within a scant 10 percent of their highs, proceeded to plummet 50 percent in value during the remainder of the year and 75 percent by the spring of 1973.

By that time, the elite professional investors were in town again, to express agreement again. They voted to avoid airline stocks.

In speculative mania of past centuries, contends David Dreman, crowd psychology was the root cause. Nowadays, on Wall Street, at least, the "crowd" that controls tens of billions of dollars in institutional money has shrunk to a few hundred people. It consists mainly of professional investors who all fall prey to the same sort of forces that move larger groups of people astray. The result, all too often, is poor portfolio performance for vast pots of money.

Mr. Dreman, a securities analyst who admits to having made some mistakes of his own, delves into the decision-making process of money managers in his book "Psychology and the Stock Market," to be published in March.

Mr. Dreman has long been a student of the market and its mania. He cut his analytical teeth at Value Line and later worked at J. & W. Seligman Co., a New York investment firm. He is now research analyst in New York for the Dallas-based investment firm of Rauscher Pierce Securities Corp.

One person quoted in Mr. Dreman's book makes this observation about money managers: "They're all the same. They sit at the same lunches, they all get excited at the same time." In discussing this sort of behavior, the author sounds like an analytical psychologist at work.

"The market is now dominated by professional

investment organizations," he explains, "which, unlike the large masses of investors we viewed previously, are normally small, cohesive and well-trained groups of decision-makers."

Some of the symptoms of psychological crowds also seem to apply to professional investors. What happens is that the professionals become "victims of group-think." Why do normally astute money managers display this herdlike instinct? Mr. Dreman cites as the chief cause "the pressure to perform"—a pressure that "variously is exacted by the clients, the peer group, the fascination with short-term results and the merchandising concept of the professionals themselves."

What program does Mr. Dreman suggest for individuals? "Our strategy must be one of avoiding high-multiple, growth and concept stocks," the author declares. "Some coups will be made with them, but the odds are very much against the individual. The best chance for success is to select large, established companies, since relatively few have gone out of business but many have had substantial price turnarounds."

"The companies with the lowest price-earnings ratios have consistently done better than any other P/E groups in the market in every study I have been able to locate."

As an example, Mr. Dreman cites the auto and tire stocks that traded at extremely depressed prices in late 1973 and through 1974 as a result of investor beliefs that the energy crisis would drastically change transportation patterns. These fears proved to be unfounded and General Motors, a market bellwether, rose from a low of 28 7/8 in late 1974 (when it yielded 11.8 percent) to as high as 71 1/2 by the spring of 1976 (it is now above 75).

Mr. Dreman's parting advice for successful market strategy: "Because the major barriers to psychological work, the best chance an investor has is to stand apart from popular thinking."

Strength Maintained in World Dealings

Dollar Seen Remaining the Key Currency

By Paul Lewis

NEW YORK, Jan. 31 (NYT).—The American dollar is emerging as the dominant member of a small cluster of strong currencies which include the deutsche mark, the Swiss franc and the Japanese yen.

As a result, it is not now considered likely that gold or new currency units such as the International Monetary Fund's special drawing rights will seriously challenge the dollar's key position in the world monetary system.

"The dollar will continue to be a strong currency—in worldwide demand for transactions, investment and reserve purposes," says John Wiles, a senior vice-president of Chase Manhattan Bank. "I do not expect the dollar-

mark or the dollar-yen rate to change appreciably."

But the strength of the dollar has complicated the world's monetary problems. The last year has seen precipitous declines in currencies such as the British pound and the Italian lira, forcing efforts by central bankers and finance ministers to shore up tottering currencies and signs that the floating-rate system may be part of the instability.

Decision by Carter

President Carter's administration will soon have to decide what efforts it favors to promote exchange-rate stability and whether new sources of international credit are needed to help some nations ride out their troubles.

Ironically, the dollar's strength generally reflects low inflation and steady economic growth in the United States, and some say that conservative domestic policies are the real key to international monetary stability, not government support for currencies on exchange markets.

"We recognize—as proved by events in many countries in recent years—that without stable underlying economic and financial conditions no amount of exchange-market intervention will assure stability, but that with stable conditions little or no such intervention would be needed," William Simon, the former Treasury secretary, has said.

European trading nations and Japan fear, however, that if their currencies appreciate, their exports will become less competitive. On the other hand, their currency declines increase their domestic inflation by forcing up the prices of imported goods.

The world spent \$16 billion for such currency interventions between August and October last year, with the United States accounting for only \$63 million of that, says Scott Pardee, a vice-president of the New York Federal Reserve Bank. He estimates that the sum of all such intervention since the abandonment of fixed exchange rates in March, 1973, has totaled \$150 billion.

Controls Suggested

Still, currencies like the pound and the lira fall and the dollar and the deutsche mark and the Swiss franc remain strong. Some of the suggested solutions include direct controls on imports and movements of capital or export subsidies, which could provoke

**Pertamina Sheds
Alien Loans Ban**

JAKARTA, Jan. 31 (AP-DJ).—President Suharto has said that the state oil company, Pertamina, can again seek foreign loans to cover its needs for the operations and production of oil exploration and production.

The government had prohibited Pertamina from raising foreign loans by itself following the downfall of the company's former president-director, Lt. Gen. Ibnu Sutowo, last year because of the massive debts created by Pertamina.

Mr. Suharto, dedicating Pertamina's oil terminal in the West Java town of Cirebon, said Saturday that "the government realizes that Pertamina is in need of large amounts of foreign exchange to be able to operate well" and accordingly "the company is allowed to apply for foreign loans."

Sweden's Deficit Rises

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 31 (Reuters).—Sweden's trade deficit nearly doubled in 1976 to more than 3.5-billion kronor (\$555 million), according to preliminary figures from the Central Statistical Bureau.

Rally Cuts Wall St. Price Decline

NEW YORK, Jan. 31 (NYT).—Cold weather concerns reverberated through Wall Street and drove New York Stock Exchange prices broadly lower today before a late rally helped prices off their lows.

The Carter administration said that for the moment the severe winter would not change its new economic stimulus package, which includes tax rebates for individuals and an increase in the investment tax credit for business.

But the impact on American business has been dramatic. Hundreds of plants have been forced to shut down because of a shortage of natural gas, and unemployment rolls have swelled.

The Dow Jones industrial average was down 3.16 points to 84.37. It was down 10 points at its low for the session, and off 4.57 at 3 o'clock.

Declining issues outnumbered gainers by about 310 to about 600, and volume totaled 32.92 million shares, compared with 22.7 million Friday.

Car manufacturers said the cold spell has resulted in production cutbacks and would affect car sales in February.

In the energy group, Alaska Interstate rose 7/8 to 30, United Nuclear 1 1/4 to 37 3/8, Kerr-McGee 3/8 to 71 5/8, Hughes Tool 1 to 41 1/2, and Schlumberger 1 7/8 to 59 3/4.

Natamex, another firm spot, rose 1 1/4 to 41 3/8. It reported higher earnings.

Texas Instruments, which also came in with improved profits, was optimistic about growth prospects for 1977, gained 3/4 to 86 3/4.

But heavily traded National Semiconductor dropped 3 to 19 3/8. It forecast lower earnings last Friday.

Bates Manufacturing fell 1 1/2 to 29, with Heublein down 1 3/4 to 27 1/2.

Plessey lost 5/8 to 11 1/8. Its chairman, John Clark, and his family sold 1 million Plessey shares.

Strikes Rise in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (AP-DJ).—More U.S. workers went on strike last year than the year before, the Labor Department said. The 5,600 work stoppages last year involved 2.5 million workers and resulted in 38 million idle work days, the department said.

Ingersoll-Rand dropped 1 1/8 to 65 1/4. Automotive shares surrendered fractions.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange declined in moderate trading.

Kewanee Industries dropped a point to 36, while Houston Oil &

Minerals eased 3/8 to 56 5/8. Gladding lost a point to 2 7/8. It said it will take substantial charges against earnings for the year ended Sept. 30. The results for the period are not expected to be released until late February.

U.S. Accountants Set Rules On Illegal Acts by Companies

NEW YORK, Jan. 31 (AP-DJ).—The U.S. accounting profession issued formal standards over the weekend on how auditors should deal with "illegal acts by client companies."

The statement, in preparation for more than a year, was drawn up with considerable misgivings by the profession. It goes little beyond what has been considered traditional auditing doctrine, however, at best offering only a "limited warranty" that illegal acts would be uncovered.

The rules, established by the auditing standards executive committee of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants, charge auditors with the responsibility of being aware that illegal acts may have occurred that could have a material impact on the companies' financial statements.

No Assurance

But the standards stress that an auditor's examination "cannot be expected to provide assurance" that illegal acts, such as illegal political contributions or bribes, will be detected. The statement said that the "determination of whether an act is illegal is usually beyond [the] professional competence" of an auditor, because he is not a lawyer.

It acknowledged that in following normal auditing procedures, an auditor might well note indications of illegal acts. If he believes there was an illegal act, the statement said, he should go to the client's management and legal counsel "or other specialists, as necessary, to obtain an understanding of the nature of the acts and their possible effects on the financial statement."

If an auditor learns of a "material" illegal act, the statement said, he should report it to the management of the company, including the board of directors or its audit committee,

so that appropriate action can be taken. If the act is not properly accounted for or disclosed, the auditor should express a qualified or adverse opinion on the financial statements.

The Institute said auditors should not give clients that do not give appropriate consideration to an illegal act.

The statement said that it is up to the client's management to decide whether other authorities or law-enforcement officials should be notified of an illegal act. But if the auditor considers the act to be sufficiently serious, he should consult his own legal counsel as to what other action, if any, should be taken.

Petrofina Profit Rises By 1.6 Per Cent in '76

BRUSSELS, Jan. 31 (AP-DJ).—Petrofina SA, Belgium's major oil company, had 1976 net profit of 608 billion Belgian francs (\$200 million), up 1.6 per cent from 5.9 billion francs in 1975.

The company said it proposes a net dividend of 174 francs a share, up from 170 francs for 1975.

Japan Wholesale Index

TOKYO, Jan. 31 (AP-DJ).—The wholesale price index in Japan rose 0.1 per cent in the middle 10 days of January from the prior 10-day period to 168.9 (1970 equals 100), the Bank of Japan said.

Bid for Cavenham Seen

LONDON, Jan. 31 (AP-DJ).—Cavenham Ltd., a food retailer, reported that it has been informed by Générale Occidentale of France that it is considering making an offer for the 49-per-cent interest in Cavenham that it does not already own.

THIS ANNOUNCEMENT APPEARS AS A MATTER OF RECORD ONLY



THE REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA

U.S. \$30,000,000

MEDIUM TERM CREDIT FACILITY

ARRANGED BY

CHASE MANHATTAN LIMITED

AND PROVIDED BY

BANK OF MONTREAL

THE BANK OF TOKYO TRUST
COMPANY

BANQUE BELGE LIMITEE

(a Member of the
SOCIETE GENERALE DE BANQUE
GROUP)

THE CHASE MANHATTAN BANK, N.A.

CITIBANK, N.A.

MIDLAND BANK LIMITED

MORGAN GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY
OF NEW YORK

SKANDINAVISKA ENSKILDA BANKEN

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND
(LONDON BRANCH)

AGENT

THE CHASE MANHATTAN BANK, N.A.

JANUARY 1977

- 1976-77 -	Stocks and Bonds	Sls.	3 p.m. prev.	Cite	- 1976-77 -	Stocks and Div In S	Sls.	3 p.m. prev
		P/E Yrds. High Low Quot. Close		High. Low			P/E Yrds. High Low Quot. Close	

-1976-77 -		Stocks and		Sia.		3 m. pri.		Orig.		-1976-77 -		Stocks and		Sia.		3 m. pri.		Orig.	
High	Low	Chg	In %	P/E	1982	High	Low	Chg	In %	High	Low	Chg	In %	P/E	1982	High	Low	Chg	In %
1794	11	8	CashGen	50	2	32	954	914	15+14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
1795	11	8	CashGen	50	2	32	954	914	15+14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
1796	11	8	CashGen	50	2	32	954	914	15+14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
1797	11	8	CashGen	50	2	32	954	914	15+14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
1798	11	8	CashGen	50	2	32	954	914	15+14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
1799	11	8	CashGen	50	2	32	954	914	15+14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
1800	11	8	CashGen	50	2	32	954	914	15+14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
1801	11	8	CashGen	50	2	32	954	914	15+14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
1802	11	8	CashGen	50	2	32	954	914	15+14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
1803	11	8	CashGen	50	2	32	954	914	15+14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
1804	11	8	CashGen	50	2	32	954	914	15+14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
1805	11	8	CashGen	50	2	32	954	914	15+14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
1806	11	8	CashGen	50	2	32	954	914	15+14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
1807	11	8	CashGen	50	2	32	954	914	15+14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
1808	11	8	CashGen	50	2	32	954	914	15+14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
1809	11	8	CashGen	50	2	32	954	914	15+14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
1810	11	8	CashGen	50	2	32	954	914	15+14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
1811	11	8	CashGen	50	2	32	954	914	15+14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
1812	11	8	CashGen	50	2	32	954	914	15+14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
1813	11	8	CashGen	50	2	32	954	914	15+14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
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1816	11	8	CashGen	50	2	32	954	914	15+14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
1817	11	8	CashGen	50	2	32	954	914	15+14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
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1875	11	8	CashGen	50	2	32	954</												

[illegible]

t, New York, N. Y. 10005 -

Amsterdam, London
NOMURA EUROPE GmbH
Frankfurt

THE NOMURA SECURITIES CO. L
Paris
NOMURA EUROPE N.V.
Amsterdam, London
NOMURA EUROPE GmbH
Frankfurt
NOMURA TRAFITEX S.A.
Geneva

[illegible]

-1976-77- Stocks and Divs				Sa. 3 p.m. Chge				-1976-77- Stocks and Divs				Sa. 3 p.m. Chge				-1976-77- Stocks and Divs				Sa. 3 p.m. Chge					
High	Low	Open	Close	P/E	100C	High	Low	Open	Close	P/E	100C	High	Low	Open	Close	High	Low	Open	Close	P/E	100C	High	Low	Open	Close
191	115	Servant	90	8	16	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	24	18	18	18	24	18	18	24	18	24
115	115	Shakspeare	20	8	16	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	24	18	18	18	24	18	18	24	18	24
115	115	Shakspeare	20	8	16	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	24	18	18	18	24	18	18	24	18	24
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115	115	Shakspeare	20	8	16	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	24	18	18	18	24	18	18	24	18	24
115	115	Shakspeare	20	8	16	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	24	18	18	18	24	18	18	24		

**MARINE MIDLAND BANKS, INC.****CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET • DECEMBER 31, 1976**

(in thousands of dollars)

Assets		(in thousands of dollars)
Cash and due from banks	\$ 1,382,537	
Interest bearing deposits with banks	976,381	
Trading account securities	50,746	
U. S. Treasury	605,289	
U. S. Government agencies and corporations	129,181	
State and municipal obligations	566,105	
Other securities	146,239	
Total investment securities	1,446,814	
Loans in domestic offices	3,754,720	
Loans in foreign offices	1,805,470	
Mortgages	874,875	
Total loans and mortgages, less unearned income	6,435,065	
Less-reserve for loan losses	91,308	
Loans and mortgages, net	6,343,757	
Federal funds sold and securities purchased under resale-agreements	4,687	
Direct lease financing, less unearned income and reserve for losses	50,734	
Premises and equipment	134,769	
Customers' acceptance liability	150,353	
Interest receivable	93,145	
Other real estate owned	33,942	
Deferred charges and other assets	51,016	
Total assets	\$10,718,881	
Liabilities		
Demand deposits	\$ 2,985,721	
Personal savings	2,115,223	
Other time deposits	1,274,755	
Deposits in foreign offices	2,719,320	
Total deposits	9,095,019	
Federal funds purchased and securities sold under repurchase agreements	564,826	
Other funds borrowed	91,524	
Interest, taxes and other liabilities	156,397	
Acceptances outstanding	152,506	
Notes and mortgages payable	29,627	
Debentures	200,000	
Total liabilities	10,289,899	
Capital		
Preferred stock	2,444	
Common shareholders' equity:		
Common stock, \$5 par:		
Authorized — 20,000,000 shares		
Issued — 12,512,476 shares	62,562	
Capital surplus	110,732	
Retained earnings	254,191	
Less — common stock in treasury, at cost — 29,710 shares	(947)	
Total common shareholders' equity	426,538	
Total capital	428,982	
Total liabilities and capital	\$10,718,881	
Securities and other assets carried at \$1,100,680,000 are pledged to secure public deposits and for other purposes, including securities sold under agreements to repurchase.		

**International
Branch Offices**

London
34 Moorgate
40 Basinghall St.

Panama City
Avenida Balboa and
Calle 43

Paris
8 Place Vendome

Singapore
4 Shenton Way

Tokyo
Kokusai Bldg.
Marunouchi

Nassau

**Other
International Offices**

Beirut
Bogotá
Buenos Aires
Caracas
Frankfurt
Hong Kong
Jakarta
Madrid
Manila
Mexico City
Panama City
Rio de Janeiro
Rome
São Paulo
Seoul
Sydney
Tehran
Toronto

**Associated Financial
Institutions**

**Australia, Canada,
Cayman Islands,
Colombia, Costa Rica,
France, Ireland, Italy,
Japan, Lebanon,
Malaysia, Philippines,
Turkey and Venezuela.**

**MARINE
MIDLAND
BANKS, INC.**

BANKS, INC.
140 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
10015 and One Marine Midland
Center, Buffalo, N.Y. 14240.
**316 Offices in 212 New York State
Communities.**

Quotations in Canadian funds. High Low Last Chg

400 Abitibi	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	0
700 Alcan	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	0
1000 Alcan	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	0
400 Alcan	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	0
1000 Alcan	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	0
400 Alcan	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	0
1000 Alcan	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	0
400 Alcan	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	0
1000 Alcan	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	0
400 Alcan	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	0

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices Jan. 31, 1977	High	Low	Last	Chg
1010 Casper	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	0
1010 Casper	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	0
1010 Casper	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	0
1010 Casper	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	0
1010 Casper	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	0

Montreal Stocks

Closing Prices Jan. 31, 1977	High	Low	Last	Chg
1010 Casper	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	0
1010 Casper	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	0
1010 Casper	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	0
1010 Casper	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	0
1010 Casper	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	0

U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, Jan. 31—Cash	High	Low	Last	Chg
1010 Casper	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	0
1010 Casper	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	0
1010 Casper	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	0
1010 Casper	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	0
1010 Casper	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	0

GENEVA: GUBELIN 60 Rue du Rhone LES AMBASSADEURS 20 Quai du Général Guisan ZANDEN 17 Rue du Mont-Blanc

LONDON: ALGERNON ASPREY 27 Bruton Street ASPREY & CO. New Bond Street GARRARD & CO. Ltd 112 Regent Street

PARIS: ALDEBERT 1 Bd. de la Madeleine CLERC 4 Place de l'Opera FRED 6 Rue Royale

ROME: BEDETTI 11 Piazza San Silvestro BULGARINI Via Condotti

ZURICH: GUBELIN 35 Bahnhofstrasse LES AMBASSADEURS 64 Bahnhofstrasse MEISTER 33 Bahnhofstrasse

Currency Rates

January 31, 1977	By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers.
1010 Casper	101 1/2
1010 Casper	101 1/2
1010 Casper	101 1/2
1010 Casper	101 1/2
1010 Casper	101 1/2


International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices	High	Low	Last	Chg
1010 Casper	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	0
1010 Casper	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	0
1010 Casper	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	0
1010 Casper	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	0
1010 Casper	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	0

NEW YORK FUTURES

Jan. 31, 1977	High	Low	Last	Chg
1010 Casper	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	0
1010 Casper	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	0
1010 Casper	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	0
1010 Casper	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	0
1010 Casper	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	0

EUROPE'S FINEST JEWELLERS HAVE SOMETHING VERY SPECIAL IN COMMON.



Audemars Piguet

Paying dividends since 1870.



OLD FORESTER KENTUCKY BOURBON WHISKY

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

NEW YORK (AP)	Closing Prices Jan. 31, 1977	High	Low	Last	Chg
1010 Casper	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	0
1010 Casper	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	0
1010 Casper	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	0
1010 Casper	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	0
1010 Casper	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	0

Market Summary

NYSE Most Active	High	Low	Last	Chg
1010 Casper	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	0
1010 Casper	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	0
1010 Casper	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	0
1010 Casper	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	0
1010 Casper	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	0

Province of Ontario (Canada)

Principal and interest payable in The City of New York in lawful money of the United States of America.

Thirty Year 8.40% Debentures Due January 15, 2007

Salomon Brothers Wood Gundy Incorporated

McLeod, Young, Weir, Incorporated

Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated

Dominion Securities Harris & Partners Inc.

A. E. Ames & Co. Incorporated

Bache Halsey Stuart Inc.

Bell, Gouinlock & Company Incorporated

Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co. Incorporated

Burns Fry and Timmins Inc.

Dillon, Read & Co. Inc.

Drexel Burnham & Co. Incorporated

Goldman, Sachs & Co.

E. F. Hutton & Company Inc.

Kidder, Peabody & Co. Incorporated

Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

Lazard Frères & Co.

Lehman Brothers Incorporated

Loeb Rhoades & Co. Inc.

Nesbitt Thomson Securities, Inc.

Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis Incorporated

Richardson Securities, Inc.

Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co. Incorporated

UBS-DB Corporation

White, Weld & Co. Incorporated

Dean Witter & Co. Incorporated

Greenshields & Co Inc

Midland Doherty Inc.

Pitfield, Mackay & Co., Inc.

The Burmah LNG Transportation Program

Five Liquefied Natural Gas Vessels

Time Chartered By

Wholly Owned Subsidiaries of

The Burmah Oil Company Limited

The undersigned acted as financial adviser to

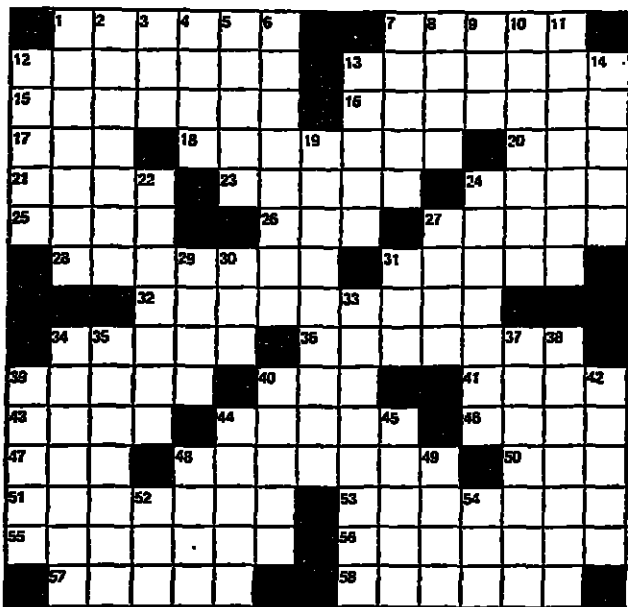
The Burmah Group of Companies

SCHRODER CAPITAL CORPORATION

One State Street, New York, N.Y. 10004

January, 1977

CROSSWORD By Will Weng



ACROSS	43 French	11 Occasionally
1 Work on burned toast	44 Boos	12 Fold
7 Port of Iraq	46 Soap, in Pharmacy	13 Brodie
19 Fabulous bird	47 Spanish gold	14 Words of assent
23 Group often high	48 Crystal figures; Suffix	19 Name in shuttle diplomacy
15 Pickering	50 Second-century date	23 Twister
16 Adriatic port	51 Set forth	24 Treats
17 D.D.E.	53 Moves out	27 Collegian
18 Ray Milland's was lost	55 Sonnet parts	29 Conservative
20 Mineral notes	56 Caustic	30 Howl
21 a dive	57 Goes first	31 Article
22 Aster	58 Rejoinder	34 Spat
24 Kind of plate		35 Set free
25 Roadster	DOWN	37 More precise
26 Houshi bay	1 Jar	38 Wise
27 Concerns	2 Reaches	39 Broadway bombs
28 A musketeer	3 Johnny —	40 Mosquito cane
31 — down (softens)	4 Afresh	42 Like a good cake
32 Fed	5 Yearned	44 Guile
34 Bottle size	6 Outside	45 Springs
38 Caliz hot spot	7 Carried	48 Did a yard job
39 Hay known for high tides	8 Amine —	49 Aberdamin
40 Moslem V.I.P.	9 German pronoun	52 Or: for family heads
41 Oral, e.g.	10 Put back	54 Bothr

WEATHER

CITY	C	F	W	CITY	C	F	W
ALBUQUERQUE	—	—	Unvariable	MADRID	8	46	Showers
AMSTERDAM	—	—	Unvariable	MIAMI	23	73	Variable
ANCONA	5	41	Cloudy	MILAN	—	—	Unvariable
ATLANTA	15	59	Clear	MONTREAL	51	24	Snow
BAGDAD	16	64	Clear	MOSCOW	—	23	Overcast
BALTIMORE	16	64	Clear	MUNICH	6	46	Clear
BARRANCO	0	32	Cloudy	NEW YORK	6	46	Clear
BIRMINGHAM	2	38	Clear	NICOSIA	12	54	Cloudy
BOMBAY	1	33	Clear	PARIS	—	18	Overcast
BUDAPEST	4	38	Cloudy	PATTAI	—	—	Clear
CARACAS	13	55	Showers	PRAGUE	0	32	Clear
COPENHAGEN	13	55	Fog	ROME	13	55	Showers
COSTA MESA, CA.	14	60	Clear	SANTO DOMINGO	—	—	Unvariable
DUBLIN	1	34	Fog	STOCKHOLM	—	25	Snow
EDINBURGH	14	64	Cloudy	TEHRAN	—	41	Cloudy
FLORENCE	14	64	Clear	TEL AVIV	19	66	Clear
FRANKFURT	1	34	Cloudy	TOKYO	—	—	Unvariable
GENOVA	3	37	Overcast	VIENNA	1	34	Cloudy
HANOI	3	38	Snow	WARSAW	—	18	Snow
ISTANBUL	—	—	Unvariable	WILSON	—	—	Clear
LA PALMA	19	65	Clear	ZURICH	2	36	Showers
LESSON	3	46	Showers				
LONDON	1	33	Cloudy				
LOS ANGELES	13	64	Cloudy				

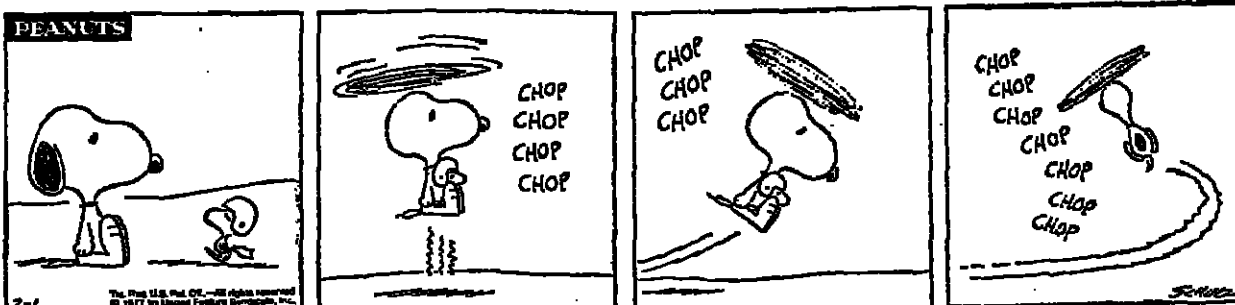
(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, elsewhere at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds Listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the INT. (d)-daily; (w)-weekly; (m)-monthly; (r)-regularly; (i)-irregularly.

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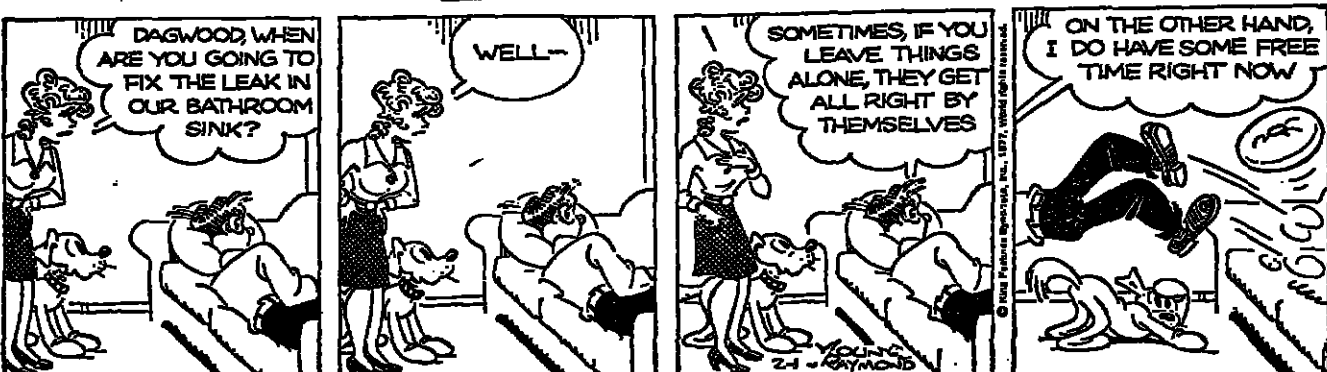
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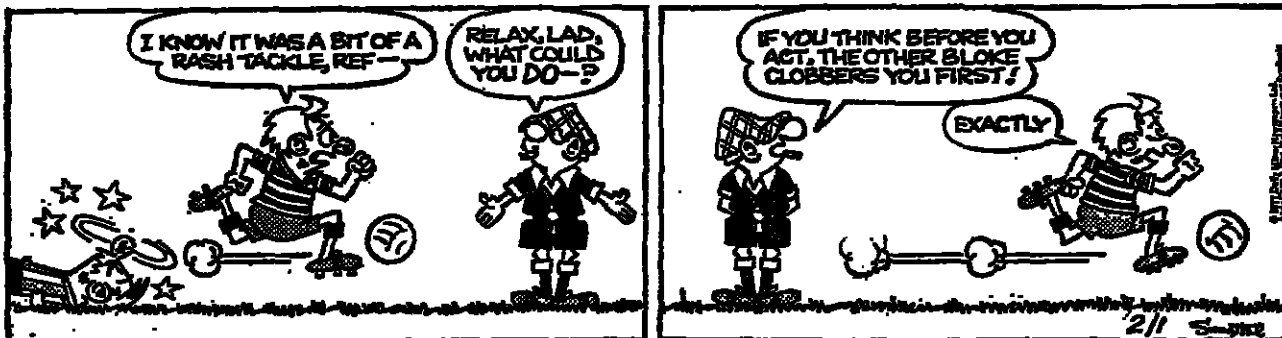


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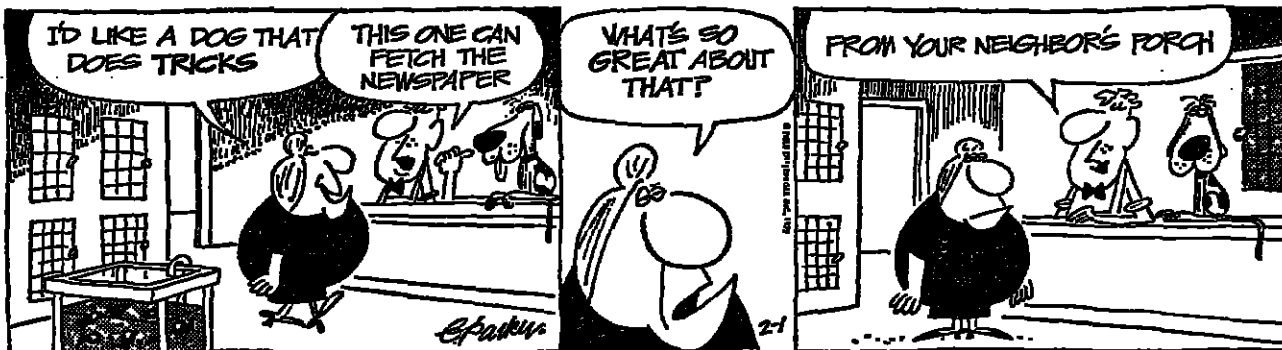
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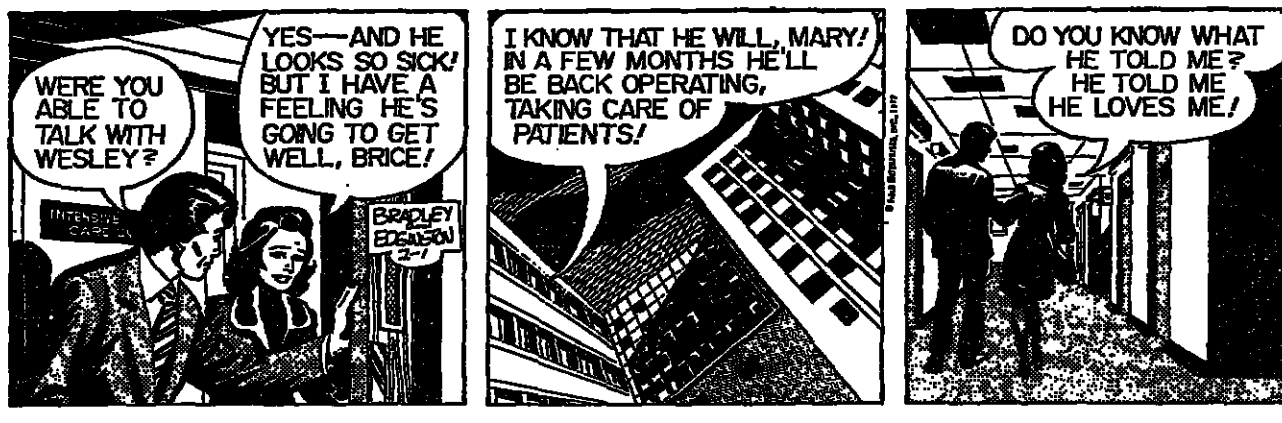
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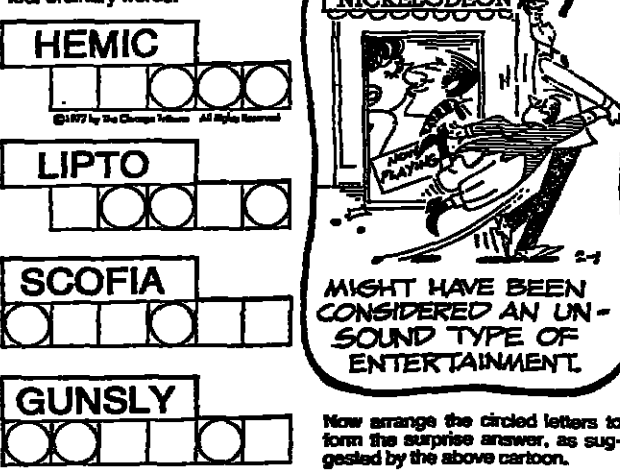
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RIP
KIRBY

JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



YESTERDAY'S: 



 (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Answer: 



 In many cases they're cut off from men—BEARDS

BOOKS

JEFFERSON'S NEPHEWS

A Frontier Tragedy

By Boynton Merrill jr. Princeton University Press
462 pp. Illustrated. \$16.50.

Reviewed by Richard R. Lingeman

TN "Jefferson's Nephews," Boynton Merrill Jr. takes an elaborate, historical journey to reach the causes of a single event—the murder of a slave in Kentucky in 1811 by two nephews of Thomas Jefferson. The kinship between the murderers Lilburne and Isham Lewis, and the third president, a man who was the epitome of reason, science and democratic thought, made the crime a national scandal, but it was only sketchily reported, at the time and has come down to us muffled in tendentious accounts and legends constructed well after the fact.

Its truths, it would seem, could best be discovered by an artist plumbing the human heart, rather than a historian sifting dry documents. Indeed, Robert Penn Warren wrote a verse drama about the crimes called *Tombs at the Crossroads*. It made a powerful statement about the evil in man's nature as well as in the institution of slavery.

And yet, Merrill, in an obsessive work of research to which he devoted 10 years, has given us a factual reconstruction of the crime that is as full in its way as was Warren's vision.

Lilburne and Isham Lewis belonged to a family that for several generations had lived the privileged life of Virginia aristocrats—indolent, hot-tempered, lording over thousands of acres

of land and scores of slaves. The Lewises were not in the league of, say, the slumpry Randolphs of Virginia, who were rich and powerful, and indeed there was some intermarriage between them and the Randolphs. They also formed ties of kinship with the Jeffersons of Albemarle County over the generations. In distant days, at least, the wife of Charles Lewis, Liburne and Isham's father, was Jefferson's sister Lucy.

Although he was a neighbor, Jefferson's intercourse with the Lewis family was minimal, in part because he was off in Washington much of the time but also, one speculates, because of an aversion. When Meriwether Lewis, the explorer and distant kin of the Charles Lewis branch, committed suicide in a fit of depression Jefferson wrote a tribute to Meriwether but also noted that Meriwether was prone to "typographical effusions" that he implied ran in the family. Jefferson was sensitive to questions of heredity; his brothers and sisters were subnormal mentally and only one sister even approached his singular brilliance.

So Merrill intertwaves a portrait of the Virginia plantation

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

D	I	S	E	S	C	R	A	P	S	L	A	T
A	D	A	K	H	E	A	V	E	P	O	S	H
M	I	L	L	I	T	A	R	A	T	T	A	C
P	I	S	T	O	R	E	S	T	O	R	E	S
A	S	C	E	N	D	E	R	E	D	E	R	E
B	E	A	R	S	M	E	L	D	S	E	A	R
U	N	S	A	B	O	G	M	E	T	E		
S	I	N	C	O	L	A	S	S	A	V	E	S
E	N	A	T	A	I	N	E	D	S			

**EASTER PARADISE
DIPLOMATIC CORPIS
IRIAE AGANA RDES
TEND NOSES SNEE**

*Richard E. Lingem
the staff of The New York Times*

BRIDGE

-By Alton!

At many tables during a recent tournament, South opened the bidding with one no-trump: the spade weakness should not deter him, since other openings are likely to create a rebid problem. This ended the bidding, and the declarer usually made eight tricks when the defenders led spades and persevered with that suit. South, however, was among those who took a few diamond tricks, a club trick and a trick in each major suit.

At one table, the same con-
trast was reached by an econo-
mic route. South opened one dia-
mond and rebid one no-trump
after West had overcalled one
spade. This was a strange action
lacking a spade stopper, but he
may have reasoned that East's
failure to raise suggested that
North held some club.
East won the first trick with
the spade queen and gave the
position careful thought. He
knew that he could continue
spades, allowing his partner to
establish a fifth card as a winner,
but the heart suit seemed to offer

played clubs, the defense
made one trick in that
suit together with three or
two hearts.

NORTH
♠ J1098
♥ 93
♦ J82
♣ 10132

WEST
♠ AK872
♥ K10
♦ 1084
♣ KS

SOUTH (D)
♠ 5
♥ AS62
♦ AKQ7
♣ 10

Neither side was vulnerable.

Bidding:	West	North
South: 1 ♠	1 ♠	Pass
1 N.T.	Pass	Pass
West led the spade seven.		

[illegible]

Walcher Wins His 1st Downhill

Klammer Beaten by Fellow Austrian

REZINE, France, Jan. 31 (UPI)—Austrian Franz Klammer won his first downhill ski race today, beating fellow Austrian Herbert Plank.

Klammer, 22, narrowly defeated Plank, 23, in a race that was the first of two in the World Cup series.

Klammer was at last showing signs of vulnerability, and just ahead of Italy's Josef Walcher.

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Herbert Plank and Swiss champion Bernard Russi, yesterday's downhill victor here.

A disappointed Klammer, who came here with 10 straight downhill victories and an image of bold infallibility, again had to settle for fourth place. It virtually wrecked his chances of winning the World Cup this season.

"Now Franz has been beaten twice, it's going to change a lot of things in downhill racing," Walcher said after the race. "We learned yesterday that Franz is not invincible. That gave me tremendous motivation for today."

He also said Klammer was responsible for his triumph. "I really owe this victory to Klammer," he said. "Franz is so fast he has just driven all of us to try and beat him."

For Walcher, it was his first victory in five seasons of World Cup competition. Frequently kept out of racing through injuries sustained while sailing with just a little too much daring, the man from Schladming has been in good form this season; he has finished second twice.

Klammer, 24, the reigning Olympic downhill champion, moved just ahead of Swedish slalom specialist Ingemar Stenmark—but left him no real chance of winning the trophy. Klammer does not do well in either of the slaloms.

"I was hoping to do better because the snow was harder and much more to my liking than yesterday," Klammer said today. "I'm disappointed. I made a whole heap of mistakes. I guess I'm in a rut and I have to work my way out of it."

Walcher's time of 1 minute 43.61 seconds was four-fifths of a second faster than Klammer down the 2,720-meter course with a drop of 871 meters.

Italy's Plank, maintaining his fine form after finishing fifth yesterday, recorded 1:43.70 to take second place ahead of Russi, who had 1:43.82.

Russi was keyed up for a second straight victory after humbling Klammer yesterday. The Swiss, 23, confessed that his triumph 24 hours earlier made him nervous for today's contest.

"I wasn't nervous before the start but it just hit me when I left the gate," he said. "I took a bad line at the beginning and I went crazy trying to make up time. Twice I went right off course."

Despite Klammer's fall from grace, the race affirmed Austria's dominance of downhill racing. The Austrians secured five of the top 10 places, with Walcher and Klammer joined by Peter Wirthberger, fifth, Ulrich Spiess, ninth, and Ernest Winkler, 10th.

Klammer now has only three downhill races left to increase his World Cup tally before the season ends. Stenmark has 10 slalom races to go and is almost sure to compile enough points to make up the fragile six-point difference now separating him from the Austrian, 155 to 149.

NHL Canadiens Have The Islanders' Number

By Parton Keesee

MONTREAL, Jan. 31 (UPI)—For the third straight time this season, the Montreal Canadiens defeated the Islanders, and for the third straight time they held the New York club to one goal.

For the 12th time in 13 contests at The Forum, the Islanders didn't win. The score last night was 2-1.

"The only thing that will beat us is ourselves," said coach Scotty Bowman, awed by his Canadian club, which has built a 30-point lead in the Norris Division of the National Hockey League and has lost only once at home.

"This was a big game for us," Bowman said. "Now we lead the Islanders by 17 points. That's important when playoff time arrives."

More important for the Islanders, however, was trying to gain on the Philadelphia Flyers, who hold first place in their division, the Patrick. But with the Flyers tying Washington yesterday and the Islanders losing their third straight, the margin between them grew to five points.

For the second straight game, the Islanders started in slow motion. Taking only three shots in the first period at Ken Dryden, the Canadiens' league-leading goal tender, they were prime subjects for a rout. However, Bill Smith, their goalie, kept them in the game with an auspicious performance.

He gave up a goal to Serge Savard when a loose puck emerged from behind the cage and slid into the Montreal defenseman. Smithy had already stopped Pete Mahovich's shot from the corner, so he was in no position to prevent Savard's rising drive from going in.

In the second period, the Islanders made the most of one of the rare times they were able to carry the puck into the Canadiens' end, instead of shooting it in and chasing it. Billy Harris got there on the right side, and Andre St. Laurent sitting down the middle. Harris passed, St. Laurent shot and the score was tied, 1-1.

For two and a half minutes the Islanders were able to glory in an even game at The Forum. Then Yvan Cournoyer, the Montreal captain, untied it with a quick flick of the wrist from 15 feet, and that was the story of game No. 3 between the clubs this season.

In games reported by UPI.

Penguins 5, Bruins 2. At Pittsburgh, Rick Kehoe scored two goals and assisted on a third to spark the Penguins.



GOALIES LOSE FACE—New York Islanders' netminder Bill Smith turns to watch puck go into net on long shot by Canadiens' Serge Savard. Near action are Islanders' Bert Marshall, right, and Pat Pierce and between them is Canadiens' Pete Mahovich.

to a 5-2 victory over Boston. Escho's first goal, which gave the Penguins a 3-0 lead, came with a two-man advantage. His second, scored on a 35-foot shot, made the score 4-2 and halted a brief Bruins' rally.

Flyers 5, Caps 5. At Landover, Md., Rick MacLeish's power-play goal at 16:34 of the third period gave Philadelphia a 5-5 tie with the Capitals. Washington, undefeated in its last four games, took a 5-1 lead at 13:35 of the final period on Gerry Meehan's power-play goal.

The Capitals, bidding to win their first game ever against the Flyers, moved ahead, 4-3, 15 seconds into the final period on defenseman Bryan Watson's first goal in more than two years. But Philadelphia's Gary Dornhoefer tied the game 4-4 on a power-play goal at 6:38.

Rangers 5, Blues 2. At New York, Phil Esposito scored his 25th goal and added two assists to lift the Rangers to a 5-2 victory over St. Louis. Five goals were scored in the opening period. The Blues' Bob MacMillan began the scoring at 4:35 when he poked the puck through the legs of Rangers' goalie Gilles Gratton.

At 6:32, Carol Vadnais scored a short-handed goal for New York to tie the score 1-1. A power-play goal by Esposito at 10:44, followed by Bill Goldsworthy's tally at 12:43 on an assist from Esposito, gave New York a 3-1 lead.

At Denver, Denis Dupere deflected in Colin Campbell's shot late in the third period to give the Rockies a 4-3 triumph over Minnesota. Dupere's goal came at 12:18 in the third period after Wilf Palmen's second goal had tied the game at 2-2 earlier in the period for Colorado.

Black Hawks 3, Bruins 3. At Chicago, Stan Mikita, Ivan Boldirev and Jim Harrison scored two goals each to lead the Black Hawks over Cleveland, 3-3, and pull within two points of St. Louis in the Smythe Division.

Mikita opened the scoring at 3:10 of the first period on a 10-foot shot and Darcy Rota put the Hawks on top 2-0 37 seconds later, with a 30-foot slap.

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... while New York Rangers' goalie Gilles Gratton wears a face mask with some sort of a snarling beast painted on it. It worked, as Rangers beat the St. Louis Blues, 5-2.

Watson Wins 2d in Row on Record Golf Total

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Jan. 31 (AP)—Tom Watson built an overwhelming lead of six strokes with eight holes to play yesterday, cruised in with a 3-under-par 69 and made the Andy Williams-San Diego Open golf tournament his second consecutive record-setting victory.

Watson, who broke a tournament record by four strokes with his 14-under-par winning total in the Bing Crosby last week, took this one with a 269 total, 19 under par and under the tournament record by three shots.

The freckle-faced, red-haired 27-year-old made this one look easy. He opened the warm, sunny final round with a two-shot lead, increased it to four at the turn, engineered a two-stroke swing in his favor on the next hole and acquired his sixth career title: he won by five shots.

The former British Open champion, who has played his

last nine rounds in sub-par figures, collected \$36,000 from the total purse of \$180,000, became the year's leading money-winner with \$86,700 and, as a multiple title holder, became only the third man to win his way into the World Series of Golf. Jack Nicklaus and World Cup winner Ernesto Perez Arce of Mexico are the others.

A hole-in-one during Thursday's first round helped, but Watson built this triumph on his domination of the par-5 holes. He had a string of 10 consecutive birdies on those long holes, ending on the 13th yesterday, and played them 13 under par for the week.

The fight for second place ended in a tie when Larry Nienke rolled in a 12-foot birdie putt on the final hole and caught John Schroeder. They finished at 274. Schroeder, with a closing 67 and Nelson with a 69.

Australian rookie Bob Shearer, who started the last round two shots back and the only man who really had a chance at catching Watson, slipped to a 73 and was tied with Jerry McGee at 275. J.C. Snead, the winner of the last two San Diego events, never really got in the chase here. He finished with a 75 and a 263 total.

King led the Tennessee scorers with 31 points and Grunfield collected 23 before he fouled out with 15 minutes 41 seconds remaining.

The victory was the sixth straight for the Bruins, who have a 15-3 won-lost record. Tennessee, unbeaten in eight conference games, had a 12-game winning streak snapped as it lost for the third time in 17 games.

"We knew that the forwards matched up well against each other," said Hamilton, recruited out of Verbum Dei High School in Los Angeles along with 6-10 Greenwood (22 points), "and if we were to win, we needed a lot of help from our guards."

UCLA took control of the game early and never trailed as it opened a lead of 11 points after six minutes and stretched it to 15 before the half.

The Bruins also got 25 points

Childhood Rivalry Renewed

Stockton Regains Youth With Defeat of Connors

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 31 (UPI)—Dick Stockton defeated a lot of kids on his way to a record 20 junior tennis titles. One was a skinny Illinois youth named Jimmy Connors.

But something happened shortly after Stockton defeated Connors in a tournament in Miami in 1969. Young Connors grew, perfected his all-around game through countless practice and became one of the top players in the world. Also, he never again lost to Stockton—until yesterday.

Stockton came back against his childhood rival to knock off the top-seeded Connors, 3-6, 6-4, 3-6, 6-1, 6-2 in a three-hour duel to win the \$40,000 first prize of the U.S. pro indoor tennis championships.

Connors had swept through four previous matches during the week and looked invincible. He hadn't lost a set going into his match with Stockton and had surrendered just 19 games in nine sets.

But Stockton wasn't worried as he stepped onto the court before a World Championship Tennis record crowd of 14,571.

"About four or five Americans, including myself, grew up with him and know they are beat him," Stockton, 25, said. "We're not awed by him. We've beaten him in the past."

Stockton, seeded 12th, remained unawed after finding himself down two sets to one. Serving with a 3-1 lead in the fourth set, he suddenly found himself down love-40, but rallied to win the game on a backhand drop shot and a lob by Connors that landed out.

"If he had broken me there, he could've run right over me," Stockton said. "I thought before the game that it was important. If I had lost it, he might have beaten me in four sets."

"That was a pretty big game," Connors agreed. "I didn't play bad. I missed one lob. Who knows, maybe I might have run all over him."

His confidence growing, Stockton went on to win the fourth set and broke Connors twice in the fifth set while playing his serve-and-volley game to perfection. He served four aces in the deciding set, including one in the final game that ended when Connors erred on a forehand.

The last two sets were as good as I can play," said Stockton, a former collegiate champion at Trinity College in Texas. "I hit the ball well all match but in the last two sets I put it all together. I guess I've never hit the ball that well before."

"Maybe I wasn't hitting the ball quite as hard," he added, "but I

wasn't giving him many angles and I kept the ball low."

Connors, who defeated Stockton in the semifinals here last year, couldn't quite explain his collapse, which included a stretch in which he lost seven straight games.

"That's probably the best he's played in a long time," Connors said. "I lost seven points in a row at one point and I don't usually do that. I wasn't missing the ball that far."

In the doubles final, the top-seeded team of South Africans Bob Hewitt and Frew McMillan defeated fourth-seeded Wojtek Fibak of Poland and Tom Okker of the Netherlands, 6-1, 1-6, 6-3.

Baseball Inducts Three Oldtimers Into Hall of Fame

NEW YORK, Jan. 31 (AP)—Amos Rusie, Joe Sewell and Al Lopez were elected to Baseball's Hall of Fame today.

They will be inducted into the Cooperstown, N.Y., shrine along with Ernie Banks, who was named by the Baseball Writers Association of America earlier this month.

Today's decision came after more than three hours of deliberation by the 10 members present of the 12-man Veterans Committee. Rusie and Sewell were elected as players and Lopez in the executive category.

Rusie pitched for Indianapolis, the New York Giants and Cincinnati Reds from 1899 to 1901, winning 245 games and losing 160. He had a career-run average of 3.07 with 1,934 strikeouts and 30 shutouts.

Sewell, a shortstop with the Cleveland Indians and New York Yankees from 1920 to 1933, had a career batting average of .313 with 49 home runs and 1,051 runs batted in for 14 major league seasons.

Lopez came to the major leagues as a catcher and played with Brooklyn, Boston, Pittsburgh and Cleveland, with 19 seasons in the major leagues.

He also served as manager of the Indians during 1952-1956 and then with the Chicago White Sox during 1957-1965 and also 1968 with the White Sox. He won pennants with Cleveland in 1954 and with Chicago in 1959. In 16 seasons as a manager, his teams won 1,414 games, 10th on the all-time list. His winning percentage of .582 was eighth on the all-time list.

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE Atlantic Division

Philadelphia 27 17 .610
Boston 26 18 .591
New York 25 19 .568
Buffalo 24 20 .545
NY Nets 13 34 .277

Central Division
Washington 27 19 .587
Cleveland 26 20 .565
San Antonio 25 21 .541
New Orleans 24 22 .519
Atlanta 18 32 .360

WESTERN CONFERENCE Midwest Division

Denver 27 15 .643
Detroit 26 16 .619
Kansas City 25 17 .595
Chicago 20 22 .476
Milwaukee 19 23 .452

Pacific Division
Los Angeles 27 17 .610
San Francisco 26 18 .591
Golden State 25 19 .568
Seattle 24 20 .545
Phoenix 23 21 .519

X-Games held based on Portland, Ore. schedule.

Los Angeles 27, New Orleans 89 (Amarillo 27, Houston 18; Maravich 29, Williams 24).

Philadelphia 19, Denver 191 (Pete 20, McMillan 17, Jones 25).

Milwaukee 100, NY Nets 93 (Bridgman 31, Dandridge 10, Skinner 20, Ward 14).

Golden State 109, Boston 92 (Smith 28, Williams 20, Havlicek 26, Wicks 25).

San Antonio 126, Seattle 118

Art Buchwald

Weather Paranoia

WASHINGTON—People who talk about the weather are now getting paranoid about it. They keep looking at the TV weather maps and they aren't getting any more as the jolly men and women who are bringing them bad weather news.

I know this for a fact. I was sitting in the living room with Seltzer and the weatherman said, "Well, I guess you folks out there are wondering when it's going to warm up. Would you believe things are going to get worse before they get better?"

"I'll kill the SOB," Seltzer said, as he made a move toward the screen. I stopped him. "It's not his fault that the news is bad."

"Why does he have to grin when he's telling it?" Cronkite doesn't grin when he tells you about an Amtrak train derailed in New Jersey.

The weatherman was standing up in front of a screen.

"Let's take a look at the satellite map. This white stuff here is clouds all over the eastern part of the United States, which means freezing temperatures, snow, sleet and icy winds.

Over here in southern California, where there are no white spots, it means they're having sunny weather with temperatures in the 80s."

"He's a sadist," Seltzer says.

Study Sees Risk Less in Abortion Than Childbirth

CHICAGO, Jan. 31 (AP).—Women who went through childbirth ran a risk of death nine times greater than those who had abortions performed by licensed physicians in the first three months of pregnancy, a federal study of the years 1972-1974 said.

Dr. Willard Cates Jr. and three associates at the Center for Disease Control in Atlanta conducted the study.

"Legal abortions in the United States in 1972 through 1974 was a relatively safe surgical procedure" with a death rate below that for the removal of tonsils or appendix, concluded the study.

The report appeared in today's issue of the Journal of the American Medical Association.

"When compared with mortality from pregnancy and childbirth, legal abortion in the first trimester was nearly nine times safer than carrying the pregnancy to term," the study said.

"He gets his kicks, pointing to white spots on satellite maps."

"It's his job," I said. "He doesn't like the white spots any more than you do."

The weatherman continued. "Ordinarily, we would have gotten some relief except for this cold front which is coming in from Canada."

"Aha!" Seltzer shouted. "It's Canada again. How long are we going to take that stuff from Canada? Why don't we tell 'em 'one more cold front from you people and we nuke Ottawa?'"

"It's not really Canada's fault. The front probably originated in the Arctic and just passed through Canada."

"Why does Canada let it pass through?" Seltzer asked. "Tell me that."

"Because if she didn't let it pass through it would become a stationary front and hang over Canada. No country wants a dark cloud hanging over it day and night."

The weatherman was still talking. "Now behind this cold front is another cold front coming up from the South."

"I knew it," shouted Seltzer. "The South is sending all its bad weather north. The people down there don't care any more about us than the Canadians."

"The South is suffering, too," I said.

"Good. If they want to originate cold fronts they have it coming to them."

We turned back to the weatherman. "But what we really have to be concerned about is this low-pressure system over here of warm air meeting this high-pressure system over here of cold air, which could produce precipitation of up to two feet of snow."

Seltzer threw his shoe at the screen.

The weatherman chuckled. "So be prepared to put on your long underwear and your galoshes and, if you can, start your car up, if you have better luck than I did this morning."

"Let me ask you something," Seltzer said. "How come the newspapers have a little box somewhere with the weather which says sunny, cloudy, rain or sleet, and television spends 15 minutes telling you about every snowflake in North Dakota?"

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Art of a 'Small People in a Faraway Land'

By Peter Osnos

Tbilisi, Soviet Georgia (WP).—On a back street in this provincial capital thousands of miles from the salons of Europe lives a genuine grand dame. Nina Gudishvili. Her deeply lined face is carefully made up, her hair neatly coiffed. She wears a sequined dress, furs and a jeweled cameo.

The apartment is equally striking. The large high-ceilinged rooms are decorated with antiques covered in glittering brocade. In the main hall, homemade cakes and chilled Champagne cover a long table set with Nicholas II china. On the walls are hundreds, perhaps thousands, of paintings, mostly languorous women and lecherous elves, a fantasy world set sometime in the past.

The painter appears, a small, seemingly fragile man in a baggy sweater with slippers and a shy smile. He is Lado Gudishvili, her husband of 50 years. He is 80 and she calls him "mashko." On an easel his latest work, a pretty pastel portrait. "I am getting older," he observes, "so I'm making my colors younger. It's an experiment to show that the years are not important."

The home of Lado and Nina Gudishvili is one stop on a Georgian art tour, an encounter with talents little known beyond Soviet borders but highly prized here. Gudishvili is the only one still alive, but with time and luck the works of others can be seen in apartments of their relatives, in private homes and in Tbilisi's art museum, where the collection is rich although the setting is shabby.

Invasions

The Georgians have endured a succession of invasions dating back to at least the third century B.C. without losing their language and a zest for pleasure. Georgians have not won wars so it is poets and dreamers they have honored with monuments and boulevards. But history has also shown that Georgians can be ruthless. Stalin was one.

Today, a tough local regime, on orders from the Kremlin, is imposing Soviet standards on Georgia's economic and political life, most notable formerly for tolerating corruption. But Georgians, who have a chauvinistic pride in their own good taste, retain a distinctive creative style in films, dance, theater and art.

One of the best Soviet-made movies of recent years is called "Pirosmani," the nickname of Nino Pirosmanshili, an itinerant painter at the turn of the century whose primitives grew in meaning and stature as the simple scenes he portrayed disappear from modern life. The film, skillfully directed by 38-year-old Giorgi Shengelaya, was made to resemble the world as Pirosmani saw it.

When Nino Pirosmanshili died in 1918, a recluse, a small circle of admirers had already begun to gather the paintings he did on Goloka and wicker slabs. One of those early fans was Lado Gudishvili who was sent to a hotel where Pirosmani lived to give him some money collected by the society of Georgian painters.

But Pirosmani was also ridiculed in his time by pompous technicians who missed the truth in the artist's seemingly crude vision. At a meeting he attended in 1916 of the Tbilisi cultural establishment, Pirosmani was asked to comment: "Here is what we need, brothers," he replied softly, "in the middle of our town, at walking distance from everybody's homes we should build a big wooden house where we could get together. We shall buy a big table, a big samovar, we shall drink tea, many cups of it and talk about painting and art."

Then he added, "But you don't want all that. You talk about other things."

A few weeks later a cartoon depicting him a simpleton appeared in a local newspaper with the caption, "At your age we can still learn a lot." Pirosmani poignantly asked a friend, "I paint my way and they came to me because of it. Now they attack me. Why?" A planned exhibition of his work was put off; other artists, now forgotten, were considered worthy.

The miracle is that all these paintings survived anyway, despite the upheaval of the revolution and Stalin's terror. Experts say there are 140 Pirosmani in the Tbilisi museum and another 50 or so in private collections here and in Moscow. The colors retain a freshness and clarity that is extraordinary given that they were applied with no eye to posterity. The naive images of feasts, buxom females, animals and landscapes are riveting in their bluntness.

The pity is that the museum is so run down. No effort is

made to offset the scorching summer heat and winter dampness. Some of the canvases are cracked and frayed at the edges. As national treasures, preserving an age that nowhere else has been so well recorded, Pirosmani's paintings deserve more.

Another artist who could be far better served is David Kakabadze. His misfortune was that he loved Georgia more than his own talent. In 1920, as a young man, he went to Paris and became part of that scene, exhibited with masters like Picasso, Miro and Braque.

Kakabadze's work shifted from one contemporary style to another, a little restless perhaps but always interesting. He earned his place with the avant-garde abstractionists and eventually some of his paintings went to the United States. A few were shown as recently as 1968 in a major New York retrospective of 20th-century art.

In 1928, Kakabadze decided to go back to Georgia. The choice was between going home and accepting a new order of adventurous experimentation would be difficult and isolation considerable or staying in Paris, an émigré. "That," says his widow, Eteri, "was something he could never do."

Kakabadze brought his abstractions with him, but he stopped painting them completely. Instead, he concentrated on decorative landscapes and theatrical sets. He became a professor at the Georgian Academy of Arts. In 1948, during the darkest period of Stalin's postwar repression, Kakabadze was attacked for the abstractions he had done decades earlier. He and his job died in 1951 at the age of 60.

Times have changed in Georgia. There are some of Kakabadze's paintings in the Tbilisi museum now; a book of these and others was published in 1966 and a plaque has been put on the gate of the house where he lived in the city. Yet most of the output from those productive Paris years can still only be seen in his studio where Eteri, who was 32 years younger than her husband, displays them for visitors with moving enthusiasm and devotion.

She protects and cherishes his reputation assiduously, writing letters for instance to a French publisher whose recent book said that all traces of Kakabadze had disappeared. The apartment is a museum, but most too small to give the canvases any glory. That is why Eteri Kakabadze has been trying to persuade Georgian authorities to find some larger space for his work—all of it. So far she has not succeeded.

An Admirer

Also in Paris in the 1920s was Lado Gudishvili. But despite hints of surrealism in his often earthy themes, Gudishvili was less caught up with modern notions and found the transition when he came back to Georgia less difficult, at least initially. The Gudishvili moved into their spacious quarters. He worked prodigiously and she cultivated the elegant manner which made a visit to these keys so extraordinary.

Writer Boris Pasternak was a friend of Gudishvili's. A half-filled flask of Pasternak's cognac from his last visit is kept on a shelf. Other famous Soviet intellectuals also called regularly. (Among the one-time visitors were Edward Kennedy and family and the Queen of Denmark.)

Around the banquet table, Mrs. Gudishvili provides most of the conversation—"Why do Georgians argue?" she asks brightly. "Because all Georgians are born to be kings and there is only one throne."

Gudishvili was blessed, Lado says, with a passion for work but without the burden of finding it difficult. "And so I am optimistic," he explains. "There were hard years, however. Stalin's emissaries decided that Gudishvili's romantic themes were not Soviet enough."

"There were many who did not understand this original artist," a Soviet critic wrote a few years ago, in a rare public hint of that trouble. Gudishvili was criticized, for example, because he never painted ears on his humans, regarding them as a blemish on the head. There were no commissions in those days, some harassment and certainly little joy.

It could have been much worse though. Some Georgian artists were called to Central Asia and Stalin's terror. And for a Georgian nothing could be worse. "Our people don't leave Georgia willingly," said Zakro Megrelshvili, a specialist here in American literature and a fervent booster of local culture.

"Who knows about us abroad?" he asks. "Almost no one. We are a small people in a faraway land. But we have much to offer."

"We are all nothing but statistics so I decided that since I was one I was going to record the fact legally," he explained. His new name was inspired by an instruction to tax officials headed "Sub Paragraph Three" which read: "All officers are reminded that they are not permitted to place their business skins

PEOPLE: Claudine Longet Sentenced, to Appeal

Claudine Longet

Sentenced, to Appeal

Claudine Longet, 26, was sentenced Monday in Aspen, Colo., to 30 days in jail for the shooting of her lover Vladimir (Spider) Sabich last March. The judge also put the 36-year-old French-born entertainer on two years probation, saying that he feared that if the jail term were ordered it "may undermine the law."

Singer Andy Williams was in court when his former wife and the mother of his three children was sentenced. Defense attorney Charles Weedman said he expected to file a motion for a new trial in February. Miss Longet made a plea before the court not to send her to jail, if for nothing else because of her children.

Outside court, Miss Longet blamed her sentence on "a district attorney more concerned with his own ambitions than with justice. It's been a very long ordeal and obviously it's not over." The judge granted a stay of execution until a motion for a new trial is filed, meaning Miss Longet will remain free. Sabich died March 21, 1976, of a single bullet wound in the stomach from a .22 caliber pistol.

Miss Longet said that the gun went off accidentally while she was learning to use it.

David Kennedy, 21, son of late Robert Kennedy, is to appear in court Feb. 17 to answer charges of running a stop sign in an incident, unreported, occurred in Arlington, Mass., Monday night. Kennedy was police arrested, driving without a license.

Fred Bridgeman is not a political appointee but Jimmy Carter's rise to the presidency cost the former Arlington, service station owner a new license. He is paperboy to the President. Since about a week ago, Bridgeman has been delivering copies of the Atlanta Journal to the White House.

The White House is his stop each morning after he has the 7:30 plane from Atlanta. President, First Lady and Vice President each get copies. Bridgeman, director of the office of Management and Budget, Hamilton Jordan and other House aides.

"With the traffic and usually have Mr. Carter's to him 12 to 18 minutes after he gets off the plane," Bridgeman said. "I take it to the room."

Director Roberto Rossellini head the jury for the 1977 edition of the Cannes film festival takes place from May 12 to May 21.

Japan's first quintuplets, born in Tokyo Monday, are in excellent condition, says Japanese Broadcasting Corporation where their reporter Takamitsu Yamashita works.

—SAMUEL JUSTIN

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